The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,646—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1889.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA,

Corrected up to June 1889.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.

OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..	Rs. 21 to Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch	
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ...	
"Glentromie"	
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish"	

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889.
				Tuesday.
BL SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester..	25th June
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ..	2nd July
BL PESHAWUR.	3927	600	L. H. Moule	9th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne..	16th ,,
BL CORONANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	23rd ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ...	30th ,,
BL PENINSULAR	5500	1000	J. Orman	6th Aug.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	13th ,,
BL PERKIN	3929	600	P. Harris	20th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell.....	27th ,,
BL THAMES.....	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	3rd Sept.

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
PEKIN	3929	600	P. Harris	20th June.
THAMES.....	4113	800	W. A. Seaton....	4th July.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton ..	18th ,,
ROHILLA	3511	600	M. De Horne.....	1st Aug.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Pardit.....	15th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan direct every fortnight.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 12th June 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE :

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th June	20th July
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July	10th Aug.
D. BALDUINO.....	5,000	800	1st Aug.	1st Sept.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th Aug.	20th Sept.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BISAGNO.....	On the 8th July 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 10, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA...	V. Gutmann..	4,200	600	5th July.
IMPERATOR.....	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	650	5th Aug.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 1[illegible]

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI...	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 23rd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA.....	A. Lussich	4 200	600	25th July.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ORION.....	B. Vidos.....	3,500	550	11th July.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 14th June 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LABOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th July 1889 at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer homeward bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare, from Marseilles to London.

Owing to the Monsoon, Passengers are invited to be on board the steamer in the Prince's Dock on the morning of the 10th July.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO AMSTERDAM DIRECT.

THE First-class Steamer "CLAN FORBES," 2,500 tons, Captain PHILP, will sail from BOMBAY for AMSTERDAM DIRECT on or about the 20th inst.

The Saloon and Cabins are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort.

For Cabin Plans, rates of passages, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Forbes Streets Bombay, June 11, 1889.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

£ 6,582,529

Has been paid in claims by the

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY

Since its Establishment in 1857.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., General Agents.

J. H. SYMINGTON, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 19th June, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a m. on 23rd June, after arrival of Outward English Mail, transferring Persian Gulf Mails and Passengers on arrival at Kurrachee to the Gulf steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MALDA," 1,945 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 21st June, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about MONDAY, 8th July, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 26th June.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 19th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 18th June 1889. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	To sail.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison....	3317	25th June.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 6th June 1889. Agents.

THE MACIVOR LINE S. S. "ETOLIA" has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL and GLASOW *via* KURRACHEE with a General Cargo and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Bombay, June 15, 1889. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC.

THIS popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored."

Price per doz. Quarts Rs. 11-4; Pints, Rs. 6-4

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INVALID'S PORT.

(SANDEMAN'S.)

THIS well known brand is generally prescribed and recommended by the Medical Profession. It is a very superior Dessert Wine, tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character. Invalids and others suffering from the exhausting effects of the climate will find in this Wine excellent recuperating properties.

Price Rs. 34 per dozen.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH

FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.

Per doz. Rs. 25 Cash.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOILS, SKIN AFFECTIONS, &c.

COMPOUND SULPHUR LOZENGES.

THESE LOZENGES have recently been recommended by Sir A. B. Garrod, M.D., as a pleasant and convenient remedy for CONSTIPATION, LIVER DERANGEMENTS, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, &c. They are carefully manufactured in our Laboratory according to his formula.

Price 12 Ans. per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

RAIN GAUGES.

IN an agricultural country like India, general prosperity depends upon the amount and diffusion of the annual rainfall. Every one should be familiar with the instrument by which data so important are ascertained and be accustomed to use it.

KEMP'S RAIN GAUGE

Is very accurate, and made to hold up to 9 inches.

It consists of
Turned Brass-rimmed Funnel,
Japanned Cylinder with Inspection Slit,
Receiving Bottle,
Graduated Glass Measure.
Full directions for use.
Rs. 10-8.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

DRYING BOTTLES

FOR PRESERVING PERISHABLE GOODS DURING THE RAINS.

THESE Bottles are warranted to preserve free from damp, insects, or any climatic injury, all goods of a perishable nature, such as

GLOVES, FEATHERS,
CUTLERY, CHOCOLATE,

FOODS and VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES of all kinds,

And everything which is subject to injury from damp.

They are essential to Smokers as the only means of obtaining a really dry, mature, and properly ripened

CIGAR;

And a box of dry matches to light it with.

Bottle's capacity.

1 quart Rs. 2-8.	2 quarts Rs. 3-8.
4 do. ,, 5-0.	7 do. ,, 10-0.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

BEERS, STOUTS AND CIDER.

TREACHER'S OWN BRAND

LIGHT PILSENER BEER.

BOTTLED at the Brewery specially for TREACHER & Co., Ld., and highly recommended as the best Light Beer in the Indian Market. This Beer is supplied under the Company's usual guarantee as to quality and condition, and all those desirous of a "GENUINE LIGHT MALT LIQUOR" should give "TREACHER'S PILSENER" a trial.

	Cash Price.		Cash Price.
Per dozen bottles	Rs. 6 0	Per dozen half-bottles	Rs. 4 0
Per case 4 doz. bottles	,, 23 0	Per case 6 doz. half-bottles	,, 23 0

SOLE AGENTS
FOR
JOHNSON & CO.'S CANTERBURY ALE.

This pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher & Co. at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of Alcohol, and possesses in an eminent degree those refreshing, digestive, and tonic properties which should characterise all Beers.

Per dozen bottles..... Rs. 6 4 | Per dozen half-bottles ..... Rs. 4 4

BASS'S BEER AND GUINNESS'S STOUT.

BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

In the Home Market Messrs. Foster and Son's bottling is considered much the best, has by far the largest sale, and commands the highest price.

The Company are the Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

Per dozen bottles, cash..... Rs. 6 12 | Per dozen half-bottles, cash ..... Rs. 4 12

	Bottles.	Half-Bottles.
BASS'S BEER, L. G. A., by Stone, per dozen, cash	Rs. 6 4	Rs. 4 4
BASS'S BEER, L. B. A., by Foster and Sons.....	,, 6 4	,, 4 4
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Burke and Co., per doz., cash...	,, 6 12	,, 4 12
DEVONSHIRE CIDER, by Foster and Sons, per dozen, cash	,, 8 0	,, 5 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEMP AND CO.'S LIST OF WINES & SPIRITS.

ON the quality of the various brands quoted below, most of them specially selected by Mr. D. S. Kemp, purchasers may place the fullest reliance. All will bear the most favourable comparison with any other Wines in the market at the same prices, and many are of qualities very much superior to what their prices indicate.

An analysis of our "Household Claret," made by the late Mr. W. Harris, F. C. S., and reported in the *Bombay Gazette*, showed that the Wine ranked in quality with others sold in this market at a very much higher price. Since then we have spared no efforts to maintain its high character.

	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
CLARET—		
Household*	10 0	5 8
St. Julien Medoc (J. J. B.) ...	15 0	8 8
Saint Estephe	18 0	...
Chianti	18 0	...
Fronsac	20 0	12 0
Moulis	28 0	16 0
Chateau Lafitte (J. J. B.)... ...	30 0	...
Pontet Canet, 1880	36 0	20 0
Chateau Bellegrave (J. J. B.) ...	50 0	...
BURGUNDY—		
Beaume	24 0	13 0
Pomard	24 0	13 0
Volnay	32 0	18 0
Chambertin...	30 0	16 0
Do. Extra Fine	60 0	38 0
HOCK (Finest Still)—		
Hochheimer, specially selected ...	23 0	12 8
Geisenheimer	26 0	15 0
Scharlachberg	42 0	24 0
Liebfraumilch	50 0	27 0
SPARKLING HOCK—		
Choicest Brand	38 0	21 0
CHABLIS—		
Montrachet...	38 0	21 0
SHERRY—		
Dry Cadiz	24 0	13 0
Jerez Competidor	22 0	...
Do. Favorita	37 8	...
Amontillado	30 0	...
Cardinal	35 0	...

	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
MADEIRA—		
Cossart, Gordon & Co.'s Choice Reserve	30 0	...
PORT—		
Vino de Porto	21 0	...
Invalid's	24 0	13 0
Graham's Five Crown	39 0	...
CHAMPAGNE—		
Zipelius & Co.'s	36 0	20 0
Silery	42 0	24 0
Jules Mumm's Carte Blanche ...	45 0	24 0
Russeau's	52 0	30 0
Moet & Co.'s	55 8	33 0
Roederer's Choice Brand... ...	65 0	35 0
Russeau Frere's Special Cuvee, 1880	70 0	36 0
SAUTERNE—		
Preignac	35 0	20 0
SPARKLING SAUTERNE—		
Normandin Maignen	30 0	16 0
BRANDY—		
Kemp's Fine Old	30 0	...
Do. do. very aged ...	48 0	...
WHISKY—		
Edina (Scotch)	25 8	...
The "Glen"	30 0	...
Old Head (Irish)***	24 0	...
Do. do. ****	26 0	...
Uam Var (liqueur)	30 0	...
Bull	35 0	...
CHARTREUSE—		
White		3 0
Yellow		4 0
Green		5 0
MARASCHINO DE ZARA		2 8

* Prize Medal, Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

RELIABLE WATERPROOF— SUITED FOR ALL WANTS.

IMPROVED SEAMS AND PROOFING. —CLOTHING,

GENTS' { ALL NEW GOODS. } LADIES'

H. & CO.'S PERFECT VENTILATED CAPE COAT, From Rs. 15.

DRIVING APRONS.

Fitted with Ring and Strap, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15.

12½ PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR READY MONEY.

HOAR & CO., { OUTFITTERS, } BOMBAY.

PHENYLE.

Very effectual; non-poisonous.
Unequalled for Veterinary use.

The best Disinfectant.
Avoid recent imitations.

PHENYLE.

In bottles, 6 annas & 12 annas.

In 1, 2, and 5 gallon iron drums, Rs. 4 per gallon.

Send for Circulars respecting this valuable Purifier.

SPECIAL RATES FOR QUANTITIES.

Sole Agents for Bombay and Madras Presidencies.

POONA, Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY, Oriental Bank Buildings & Byculla Bridge.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S

UMBRELLAS.

Myrtle Green, Brown and Black, Rich Twill Silk. { FOX'S PATENT STEEL LOCK RIB PARAGON FRAMES. } Superior Sticks, Natural and Silver-mounted Handles,

Rs. 12-8, Rs. 14-8, Rs. 16-0, Rs. 17-8 to Rs. 40-0.

SUPERIOR QUALITY EXTRA LIGHT.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,

BOMBAY.

DIAMONDS.

WE are glad to have the opportunity in these days of low exchange of informing the Public that we have just procured, direct from the Mines, a magnificent assortment of the above, justly named

THE QUEEN OF GEMS.

They are purely white, perfectly cut, and of intense brilliancy, and having obtained them at very favourable prices, we are able to offer them at a figure which, we believe, has not been touched for years. For instance, we can now supply a single Stone white and perfect brilliant Ring, set in solid 18-carat Gold, for the remarkably low sum of Rs. 100 only.

All Stones are set on the premises by our workmen under European supervision, and we can furnish estimates and designs for any description of Diamond Jewellery, no matter how intricate and elaborate.

We have many pairs of grand large Stones suitable for Solitaire Boutons, etc., and can also supply a pair of choice Boutons as low as Rs. 80.

An inspection is invited, and we ask intending purchasers to compare our prices before investing.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE POONA SEASON.

WE have the pleasure to announce that our POONA BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT is under Competent English Management. Our numerous Constituents may, therefore, rely upon receiving the best attention to their Requirements.

BOOKS.

We have a large Selection of Books on hand, comprising FICTION, TRAVEL, PRESENTATION, POETRY, &c., &c.

Books not in Stock procured, if possible, from Bombay by return.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Subscriptions received for all English and Foreign NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS. Before subscribing elsewhere, send for Revised List of Subscriptions.

FANCY GOODS.

A large Selection of Goods on hand, suitable for Presentation, comprising LEATHER GOODS, PHOTO ALBUMS and FRAMES, &c., &c.

PHARMACY.

This Department is in charge of a Competent Chemist. All PRESCRIPTIONS and Orders for DRUGS and PATENT MEDICINES, will receive prompt attention. We shall continue our Moderate Charges as heretofore.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,

BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, NEWS AGENTS, CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, ARTISTS, COLOURMEN, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

MASONIC OUTFITTERS AND JEWELLERS.

THORPE & CO.,

HAVE always on hand a large supply of MASONIC CLOTHING of the best quality, at reasonable prices (for cash), viz.:—

"APRONS."

	Rs.	As.
Master Mason's Aprons, English Constitution, Blue	16	0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red	16	0
Leather Cases for the above ... ... Rs. 4-0 to	7	8
Mark Master's Aprons	16	0
Excellent Masters	16	0
Royal Arch Companions, Apron and Sash	33	0
Do. Principal's Apron and Sash	36	0
Leather Case for do. ... ... Rs. 4 8 to	7	8

JEWELS.

	Rs.	As.
Master Mason's Silver Square and Compass...	15	8
Master Mason's, Locket size, Silver Gilt	35	0
Master Mason's, Silver with Crystals...	28	0
Master Mason's, Silver Gilt with Crystals	35	0
Royal Arch Jewels, Silver Gilt ... ... Rs. 15-8 to	22	0
Excellent Master's, set with Crystals...	28	0
Mark Master's Jewels... ... ... Rs. 12-8 to	28	8
Jubilee Jewels, worn by all Master Masons	28	8
Miniature Jewels, Silver gilt, for all Degrees.	12	8
Past Master's Jewels. ... ... from Rs. 85-0 to Rs.	165	0

Complete sets of Lodge and Chapter Regalia and Jewels always in Stock, for Furnishing of Lodges and Chapters.

THORPE & CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

Albert Building, Bombay.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE Re.1-8; postage, anna

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England.

BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC Transfers made and for that purpose Names and Addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price 8 8; interleaved, Rs. 4.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Anchor Line S. S. "KARAMANIA" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is discharging in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS o LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of consignees, unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 18th June 1889.

WANTED.

TWO old RAMS for Nasmyth's Cotton Press Finisher.
Diameter 18 in. or over.
Address, stating diameter and cost, to R. REEVE, Adoni, Madras Presidency.

UMARIA COLLIERY.

TENDERS are invited for the supply during the current calendar year 1889 of Stores, viz.:—HARDWARE and MISCELLANEOUS—to be delivered, freight paid, at the Railway Station at Umaria.

A schedule of the Stores to be supplied can be had on application to undersigned.

The Tenders will be received up to the 10th of July 1889.

J. A. MANGHAN, Manager,
Central Provinces State Collieries.

Umaria, the 13th June 1889.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. on THURSDAY, the Eleventh day of July 1889, for the supply of Steam Rollers.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., on payment of Rs. 5 can be obtained from the undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 1,250 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further deposit to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the contract amount will have to be paid by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Teader.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

JAMES W. SMITH, M.I.C.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer.

Bombay, Muni. Ex. Engr's Office, 17th June 1889.

WATERBURY WATCHES.

New styles arrived. Old styles reduced in price.

SERIES "E"—OR LONG WIND. Owing to a large expenditure on plant, which increases the daily output, these watches can now be retailed at Rs. 2 less than formerly.

Rs. 6-8

SERIES "J"—IMPROVED GENT'S WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Seconds hand, Jewelled, Gilt three-quarter plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, quick-train visible movement, duplex escapement.

Rs. 13-0 Rs. 13-0

The finest watch ever produced for the money.

SERIES "L"—SMALL-SIZED LADIES' WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Jewelled, Quick train, Gilt ¾ plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, visible movement, duplex escapement.

Rs. 13-0 Rs. 13-0

A good timekeeper, attractive appearance, sure to please.

The reputation already gained for Waterbury Watches will be sufficient to assure intending purchasers that those of new make are all they are stated to be.

All watches are guaranteed for two years.

Address orders to

WATERBURY,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, OR ALLAHABAD,
OR TO SOUNDY AND CO., LD.
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,
Trade terms on application.

BAROMETERS AND THERMOMETERS.

	Rs.	Rs.
Aneroid Barometers for the Hall	21	to 42
Aneroid Barometers for the Table	24	& 30
Mountain Aneroid Barometers for measuring altitudes	35	to 80
Thermometers for hanging up, frosted plate glass or olivewood, from	6	& 8
Table Thermometers in Bronze, Brass, &c., highly ornamental	each	14

MARCKS AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

BY

TH. VAFIADIS,
CAIRO,

AND IMPORTED ONLY BY

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA.

SPECIALS	Rs.	4-8 per 100.
No. 1, EXTRA SUPERIOR	„	3-12 „
No. 2, MEDIUM	„	2-12 „

GUARANTEED FRESH AND SOUND.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

NOW READY!
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE DIRECTORY
FOR 1889.

POPULAR EDITION

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

NOW READY, PRICE ONE RUPEE.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"PURE MARSALA," as used at the Union Club, Malta, Choice Old Particular, and Old Particular. Imported direct by PHIPSON and Co.

THE CRY OF THE DAY.—CEYLON TEAS! CEYLON TEAS!! CEYLON TEAS!!! for sale everywhere. We do not keep Ceylon Teas, as the best qualities at Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2 per lb. will bear no comparison with our fresh consignment of IMPERIAL FAMILY and BREAKFAST MIXTURES at Re. 1 and annas 12 per lb. respectively.—MORTON, MAJU AND CO., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

POONA.—TO LET Furnished, the detached BUNGALOW at Valentine Lodge, Sungum, drawing and dining rooms, two bed, dressing, and bath rooms, wide verandah round the house.—THOS. BROMLEY, Sungum.

WANTED—A CASH-KEEPER. Pay Rs. 20. Security Rs. 300. Apply by letter only to MERCHANT, care of this paper.

"WANTED an experienced MILL MANAGER for a New Working Mill having a thorough knowledge of Carding and Spinning, both Ring and Mule. Apply with copies of testimonials to "X," care of this paper."

EVERY now and then people complain about their Domestic Servants and Office Clerks, &c., so tell them to apply sharp to MORRISON & Co.'s Registry Office, 65, Appollo Street.

BOOK-KEEPING and PITMAN'S SHORT-HAND EVENING CLASSES, 7 to 9; Morning, 6 to 8. JOHN PETERS, Certificated Teacher, Gold Mohur Castle, Byculla Bridge.

SINGING LESSONS by a Lady. For Terms and Particulars, apply to "V. N. A.," SOUNDY & Co.

A LADY, having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONJOUR, care of this paper.

DR PAOLO MERLO has CHANGED his RESIDENCE from Tamarind Lane to No. 135, Hornby Row.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns, have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

TO BE LET.—A Large BUNGLOW with spacious Compound at Parel, No. 319, Bhoivadi Cross Road. Five minutes' walk from both the Railway Stations. For rent, &c., apply to Mr. S. H. BATLIVALLA, No. 1, Bora Bazar Street,

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY, and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Tiffins, Dinners, Wines, Spirits, Ices, Billiards, open from 6 a.m. to 9 p.m., 7, Church Gate Street.

BEST FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY FOR SALE.—Prices on application to J. H. LATIMER & Co., 40, Forbes Street.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by T. P., Griffin & Co., London, as supplied to the P. and O. Steamers. Bombay Agents:—Phipson & Co.

CUCKOO CLOCKS, homely, unpretending, old-fashioned; illustrates the Swiss wood carving in the frames. Rs. 40 to Rs. 200.—MARCKS and Company, Limited, Bombay and Poona.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

STRIPED SILK NETS.—A splendid choice of these Rich and Cool Fabrics for Evening Dresses, new designs and in all light fashionable shades.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

PHOTOS by FRED. AHRLE are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best materials obtainable, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanade Road opposite Bombay Club.

PATRINOS!!! Just unpacked, a fresh Consignment of the celebrated N. Patrinos Original Egyptian CIGARETTES, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 3 per tin box of 100.—D. MACROPOLO, Medow Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, Grass manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "A.," at this office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

ARRIVED by LAST MAIL.—A New Supply of Tunes to the Patent Aristons at Rs. 10 per dozen. Hindoostanee Tunes also to be had.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

JUST OPENED.—COLORED OTTOMAN SILKS, beautifully Soft Texture, in the NEWEST and most FASHIONABLE Shades, at Mrs. TAYLORS, Milliner and Dressmaker, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a forme of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z.," care of this paper.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

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Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona,
COOPER, MADON and Co., „
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
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NEWEST FANCY STATIONERY
JUST ARRIVED FROM LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

		Rs.	a.
Canvas Note and Envelopes, A quality	per packet	1	4
„ „ „ B „	„	1	0
Calico Note and Envelopes	„	0	12
Brown Holland Note and Envelopes	„	0	12
Do. do. Grey Calico	„	1	4
Do. do. Correspondence Cards	„	0	12
Grey Calico Correspondence Cards		0	12
Floral Note and Envelopes	per packet	0	12
Botanic Note and Envelopes		0	12
Autumn Leaves		0	12
Ivy Correspondence		1	8
Swallow		1	0
"Just a few Words" Correspondence		0	12
Assorted		0	12
Primrose, Bouquet	per packet	0	12
Times Correspondence	„	0	12
Royal Nursery Correspondence	„	0	12
4 O'Clock Correspondence	„	0	12
Cinderella		0	12
Canvas Shell		0	12
Coin and Frog, assorted		0	12
Parcel Post Cabinet	each	2	4
Revolving Cabinet	„	5	0
Fascination Cabinet	„ „	6	0
Saratoga Cabinet		3	0
Three Volume Cabinet		4	0
C-24 Cabinet	each	3	0
British Lion and Note and Envelopes	per packet	0	12
Old Saxon Correspondence	„	0	12
Assorted Superfine and Super Vellum Correspondence		0	12
Imperial Linen Bank Note	per packet	0	12
Athole and Warwick's Note and Envelopes		0	12
Extra Fine Vellum Par and Sil Society, assorted		0	12

GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS.

COCKLE'S PILLS,

OF PURE VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS AND FREE FROM MERCURY.

4, Great Ormond-street, W. C.

A RIDE TO KHIVA,

BY CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY, ROYAL HORSE GUARDS.

PAGE 18 says:—

"Two pairs of boots, lined with fur, were also taken; and for physic, with which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some Quinine and Cockle's Pills—the latter a most invaluable medicine and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab Sheik, who was impervious to all native medicines, when I administered to him five

COCKLE'S PILLS,

will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine man' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.

An extract from the second edition (page 188) of the translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Company:—

"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the new Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes, yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which, I think, are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made Pill in the Kingdom; a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

COCKLE'S

ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

These Pills consist of a careful and peculiar admixture of the best and mildest vegetable aperients, with the pure extract of the flowers of the Camomile. They will be found a most efficacious remedy for derangement of the digestive organs and for torpid action of the liver and bowels, which produce indigestion and several varieties of bilious and liver complaints. They speedily remove irritation and the feverish state of the stomach—allay spasms—correct the morbid condition of the liver and organs subservient to digestion—promote a due and healthy secretion of bile, and relieve the constitution of all gouty matter and other impurities, which, by circulating in the blood, must injuriously effect the action of the kidneys—thus by removing the causes productive of so much discomfort, they restore the energies both on body and mind. To those who indulge in the luxuries of the table, these Pills will prove highly useful, occasioning no pain in their action, unless they meet with an unusual quantity of acrid bile and acid matter in the stomach and bowels. To Europeans on their arrival in India or China they are recommended as a preservative against the fatal disorders peculiar to tropical climates. Their occasional use, if combined with the strictest attention to diet, will be frequently found to remove at once by their influence over the secretions that congestive and unhealthy condition of the liver which is so often the earliest antecedent of severe febrile and constitutional disturbance. It must be understood that these Pills are not recommended as containing any new or dangerously active ingredients; on the contrary, they are characterised by a remarkable simplicity of combination; and whatever merit they may be found to possess depends as much upon the selection of pure drugs and the unusual labour and attention bestowed upon their subsequent preparation, as upon the acknowledged peculiarity of their composition. They are not recommended as a panacea, nor are they adapted to all complaints; but as a mild and efficacious aperient and tonic in the various forms of indigestion, it will not, perhaps, be an exaggeration to state that they have been resorted to under all systems of diet, changes of climate, or atmospheric alterations, with an extraordinary degree of success for 86 years. This celebrated family aperient may be had throughout the United Kingdom in boxes 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s., as well as in India, China, New Zealand, and the Australian colonies.

References for the above and for the Quinine Bitters can be made to NARSEELAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA, No. 7, 3rd Bhoiwada, or the PROPRIETORS of the QUININE BITTERS Co., Ld., Llanelly, South Wales.

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KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

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GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

GLARE GLASSES OR EYE PROTECTORS.

ALL PERSONS whose avocations expose them to the glare and dust in such a trying climate as that of India, should protect their eyes. Following this advice will certainly, in all cases, be attended by a great accession of comfort, and frequently serious consequences will be thereby avoided.

OUR NEUTRAL-TINTED GLOBULAR GLARE GLASSES are, to our thinking, the most desirable form of protection, on several grounds, though the others are not without special advantages of their own to recommend them. They cover and shade the eyes completely without boxing them up so closely as goggles, for instance, against which the charge has been brought of heating the eyes, through not admitting of sufficiently free ventilation. MENIST'S NEUTRAL-TINTED GLOBULAR GLARE GLASSES are free from bubbles or water-marks, and neither distort, nor displace, nor diminish the size of objects viewed through them. The above defects are so frequent as to be the rule rather than the exception in eye-protectors by ordinary makers, and their presence renders the glasses highly injurious.

Steel or Nickelled Hook sides, Rs. 8 to Rs. 10.

Steel Turnpin	Rs. 8.	Steel single temple	Rs. 6.
Silver Turnpin	Rs. 18.	Silver single temple	Rs. 16.
Gold Hook sides	Rs. 40.	Gold Turnpin	Rs. 50.

Gold single temple, Rs. 45.
Nickel Pince-nez or Folders, Rs. 8.
Also with power, very highly commended for out-door use by myopes and hypermetropes.
Gold Hook sides, Rs. 45. Gold Pince-nez, Rs. 45.
Nickel or Steel, Rs. 12.

JAPANESE CUP EYE-PROTECTORS,

In which the gauze protection is only applied to the outer half, with neutral, powerless globular lenses, beautifully finished and very generally liked.
Rs. 12.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD

OPTICIANS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street Bloomsbury London.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.
TENDER FOR TIMBER.

THE Acting Engineer will receive Tenders till 1 p.m. (gunfire) on SATURDAY, 22nd inst., for the supply of 1,000 Junglewood Sleepers, five inches square and 10 feet long.

The Sleepers may be either of Malabar Poon, Eyne, or Babool, but no other Timber will be accepted.

Tenderers to state the earliest date when delivery will be completed.

The successful Tenderer will be required to deposit 5 per cent on the amount of his tender.

Specification may be seen at the Office of the Undersigned.

W. W. SQUIRE,
Acting Engineer.

Engineer's Office, Elphinstone Circle, 15th June 1889.

ESTATE OF LIEUT. C. N. BEEVOR, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Section 42, Act XXVII. of 1866, Notice is hereby given that all persons having Claims against the late Cecil Nicholas Beevor, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, who died at Htigyaing, Upper Burmah, on the 15th September 1888, Letters of Administration to whose estate have been granted to Pryce Weedon, a member of the Firm of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co., Bombay, are requested to send in the same within one month from this date to the said Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co., Bombay, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the Assets, having regard only to the Claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing them or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

PRYCE WEEDON,
Administrator to Estate.

Bombay, 28th May 1889

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
ASHES FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, 26th instant, Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 13 lots of Ashes, now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard, Parel, and at Byculla, where the same may be viewed on application.

All lots purchased to be removed within one month from date of acceptance of Tender.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 250 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement; failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender and before delivery is made.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 17th June 1889.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.

Bombay, 1st June 1889.

FACTS!

ABOUT HUMBER CYCLES.

The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Bicycle was on a	"HUMBER."
The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Tricycle was on a	"HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Bicycle, was accomplished on a	"HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Tricycle, was accomplished on a	"HUMBER."
200 Miles in one day was ridden on the Road BY A LADY on a	"HUMBER."
HUMBER & Co. obtained the Gold Medal at the Inventions Exhibition, London, 1885.	
HUMBER & Co. have been awarded 18 other Medals for the superiority of their Cycles.	
HUMBER & Co. have always obtained the Highest Award.	
HUMBER & Co. hold THE FOLLOWING RECORDS all passed by the N.C.U. Record Committee.	

TRICYCLE	155	out of 156
BICYCLE	97	„ 153
TANDEMS	8	„ 16

Total RECORDS passed by the N.C.U., 325, out of which "HUMBER" machines have secured 260 leaving only 65 for all other Makers.

HUMBER & CO., Ld.,
WORKS—
Beeston, Coventry, and Wolverhampton.

SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,300,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. on daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

And for shorter periods at rates which can be ascertained on application.

All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

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Acting Agent.

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THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops, Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

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INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

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For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 17th :—Gwalior (s), from Hongkong. Yesterday :—Arabia (s), from Persian Gulf; and Karamania (s), Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Poseidon (s), for Aden and Trieste; Kaveri (s), Aden and Jedda; Assam (s), Aden; and Peshwa (s), Coast and Calcutta.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Rimpha, and s. s. King Arthur left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Gwalior and s. s. Karamania entered, and the s. s. Poseidon left the dock yesterday.

THEFT OF CASH.—Jocub Ebrahim, a shopkeeper at Memonwada Street, reports the theft of Rs. 150 in cash from a box in his shop on Monday evening last.

FIRE.—A fire broke out in the New Apollo Press at Lower Colaba on Monday, but it was quickly extinguished by the mill hands. The origin of the fire is attributed to friction, and the damage done is estimated at Rs. 300.

MORE GHARRYWALLAS IN TROUBLE.—Moses Merjee and another were charged with plying a conveyance for hire without a license and were fined one rupee, the Magistrate, Mr. Cooper, warning them that if they came up again he would fine them Rs. 10.

STREET ACCIDENT.—An old Parsee woman named Amabai, aged about 70 years, while passing along Erskine Road on Monday last was knocked down by a hack victoria, whereby her collar-bone was broken. She was taken to the J. J. Hospital, and after being treated there was taken to her own residence at Grant Road.

A DISHONEST LODGER.—Bhugwan Karah, residing at Northbrook Street, reports that a lodger of his, named Hurry, absconded early on Monday morning, taking with him two gold ornaments and Rs. 7 in cash, of the collective value of Rs. 44, belonging to complainant. The theft was reported to the police, but no trace of the thief has yet been found.

THE THEFT FROM PRINCE'S DOCK.—Callian Abdoola was brought up on remand before Mr. C. P. Cooper yesterday on a charge of stealing a pair of scissors from a case stored in one of the warehouses in the Prince's Dock. The facts of the case have already appeared in these columns. The accused, when last placed before the Magistrate, said he had several witnesses to produce. As no evidence on his behalf was forthcoming he was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment, he being an old offender.

CRUELTY TO A HORSE.—A man named Narayen Ranchore was charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper yesterday with ill-treating his horse. The Magistrate told the accused that the horse was in a very emaciated condition. This, the accused said, was due to the fact that the animal was a very spirited one, and so his master did not give it enough food. The Magistrate then drew the attention of the accused to the fact that the horse had a sore neck. The accused said this was caused by the horse falling down. The Magistrate fined Narayen Rs. 3.

A BAND OF SIMPLE PILGRIMS.—Mahomed Ali Mahomed Akbar was charged before Mr Ryan at the Girgaum Police Court by Inspector Smith with stealing Rs. 804 in cash belonging to five Mahomedans, who were on their way to Mecca. It appears that the complainants got acquainted with the accused while on their way to Bombay from Rampore. They grew very friendly after a time, and as accused said he was going to Mecca too, he proposed that they should have a common bank, he being the banker. The simple pilgrims agreed to this and handed him over Rs. 804. When they arrived at Bombay the accused decamped with the money. Information was given to the police, who arrested him on board the s.s. Akbar on his way to Jedda. Mr. Ryan sentenced him t osix months' rigorous imprisonment.

TOO CLEVER BY HALF.—A very clumsy theft was committed by a Parsee a few days ago. The Parsee, whose name was Nowrojee Dadabhoy Mudki, and who has been twice before convicted of theft, visited the shop of a merchant in the city and ordered two cases of liquor, one of whisky and one of brandy, saying that he would pay when the boxes were delivered at his residence. A cooly followed Nowrojee, who, watching his chance, opened the cases and took a bottle from each, telling the cooly to carry the remainder to the house of one Jerbai at Mazagon. The cooly, finding no such person living at Mazagon, returned with the two cases of spirits to his employers. But the accused did not get off so easily, as he perhaps expected. He was caught and taken into custody. He pled guilty to the charge, in defence making the very stupid excuse that he was instigated to commit his offence by another Parsee. He also admitted the two previous convictions against him and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFTS.—Constable Hiscocks placed a Hindoo named Rama Kushna before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram yesterday on a charge of stealing a pearl, valued at Rs. 6, and Rs. 21 in cash, the property of his master, Mulloo Shamjee, residing at Hanuman Lane. It appears that the money and pearl were put into a drawer on Saturday night. About one o'clock on Sunday the complainant, on going to his drawer, missed the property. He suspected the accused and taxed him with the theft. The accused took him to his father, who told complainant he could do what he liked. Accused was then handed over to the police, who discovered that he had sold the pearl to a goldsmith for Rs. 1-4. The accused stated that he had found the pearl in his master's home while sweeping. The Magistrate convicted the accused of criminal misappropriation of property, and sentenced him to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.—At the same court Dhurmia and another calasee were charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper yesterday with the theft of two fenders, valued at Rs. 2. It appears that the two men went to a native craft with water, when they took the opportunity of stealing the fenders. When the theft was discovered they were followed to Mazagon, and the property was found on them. The Magistrate fined them Rs. 5 each.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A CHIEF OFFICER.—The case in which Cassanava Jean, of the s. s. Cachimire, is alleged to have thrown an iron bar at Mahomed Oomajee, came on for hearing before Mr. Cooper yesterday. Three boatmen gave evidence relating to the manner of the assault. They said their boats were alongside the ship, when a quarrel occurred between Mahomed and another man. Just as the quarrel was ended, the accused, they said, threw an iron bar weighing twenty pounds at the complainant, striking him on the head and rendering him insensible. He was removed to the Police Hulk, where a complaint was lodged, and Mahomed was taken to the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital. The accused in his defence said he was below at the time alleged. He had two customs officers with him. The officers named Trenn and Mile were called and said they were with the chief officer down below. Upon hearing the row the chief officer went to the side accompanied by Trenn, and upon making enquiries they were told that Mahomed had been struck by another boat-man belonging to a prow. Owing to the complainant being detained in hospital and to the ship leaving port at an early date, his worship will take the deposition of the complainant at the hospital to-day, after which he will take the evidence of the other witnesses for the defence.

A HANDBOOK OF GUJARATI GRAMMAR.—Mr. Purmanand Mahanand Bhatt, late Naib Dewan of Idar Mahikantha, has just published a Handbook of Gujarati Grammar which seems to be the very work for the use of European civil, military, and political officers preparing for the higher standard vernacular examination, and for the use of students studying for the Bombay University Examinations. The book is dedicated to Mr. E. Giles, Educational Inspector, N. D., "as a token of esteem, respect, and admiration for his many noble qualities, and for his personal kindness to the author." The book is divided into twenty-one parts, which treat of orthography, accidence, syntax, punctuation and its rules, made of grammatical parsing in Gujerati, prefixes and affixes, changes which Sanskrit words undergo in Gujerati, Gujerati words with their Sanskrit equivalents, Sanskrit roots and their Gujarati derivatives, Gujarati prosody, figures of speech, idioms, analysis of Gujerati sentences, &c. Mr. Purmanand says he had submitted the book to Mr. Mackay, Mr. Chatfield, Mr. Giles, Professor Buhler, and Mr. Mahipatram Rupram, C.I.E., who approved of its general style and made suggestions for adapting it to the wants of European officers, which were carried into effect. Improvements and alterations suggested by the ruler of Idar, so as to render the book serviceable to students reading for the Matriculation Examination were also availed of.

HIGH COURT—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice SCOTT and Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

ALLEGED MAGISTERIAL ECCENTRICITY.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* BALOO BIN GANU.

THIS was an application for a review of the decision passed in this case by Mr. McCallum, First-class Magistrate, Kurjut, who, on the 15th January last, convicted the accused of wearing a garb or carrying a token used by public servants, with a fraudulent intent, under section 171 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 20, with the alternative of fourteen days' simple imprisonment. Mr. Ganesham Nilkant appeared for the accused.

The Magistrate, in recording his decision, said: The accused is informed that the complaint against him is that he wears a coat, cap, waist-belt, and shoulder-belt with brass buckle, which causes him to resemble a patewalla in Government service, with intent that he shall be so mistaken. The man is before the court, and is dressed evidently to resemble a patewalla in Government service. His only defence is that he is the servant of one Bapu Saheb Despande of Wadap, Taluka Kurjut, but this is no excuse for his breaking the law.

The petitioner stated in his petition to the High Court that he had been in the employment of the Inamdar of Wadap as a peon for the last seven years, and had been serving his master in the collection of rents, in carrying communications to different persons, and in accompanying his master whenever so required. On the 15th January last, he accompanied his master, who appeared before Mr. E. McCallum in connection with an enquiry regard a patilki watan. At this time he had worn the same dress and buckle, with the Inamdar's title on, which he had been using from the commencement of his service, and in which dress he had appeared before several collectors, assistant collectors, and mamlutdars without any objection on the part of those officers. But on the last occasion, he was ordered to sit aside while the revenue enquiry was going on, and after the enquiry was over, he was caused to be placed by Mr. McCallum before himself, and in his capacity as First-class Magistrate, Mr. McCallum at once convicted him of the offence mentioned, and fined him. His master was inamdar of two villages and isuafatdar of three villages, and had got peons who were given dresses, belts, and buckles, which had been used without any objection on the part of any European or native officers employed in the Thana District up to this time.

The High Court having sent for the papers, the District Magistrate of Thana wrote on the 28th March last as follows:—The record is apparently incomplete, as it does not show how the case came before the court, and the Magistrate has omitted to certify the extract from the summary trial register relating to the case. The First-class Magistrate has accordingly been requested to supply the deficiency.

Mr. McCallum, on the 12th April last, wrote to Mr. Vidal, District Magistrate of Thana, as follows:—The case was not tried summarily, but as a summons case. I was preparing a watan register under Bombay Act 3 of 1874, and the accused appeared in attendance as a servant on one of the parties. I enquired how it was that, being a private servant, he wore a waist and shoulder-belt like those worn by Government servants, and on his not being able to give any reply, I convicted him.

On the 7th ultimo Mr. R. M. Kennedy, District Magistrate, Thana, forwarding the above explanation, wrote to the High Court:—It will appear from this that no summary trial was held by the First-class Magistrate, but that the accused was convicted when he had attended the court as a servant on one of the parties in a watan register case, when Balu wore a waist and shoulder-belt like those worn by Government servants.

Their Lordships held, after hearing the arguments in the case, that as the First-class Magistrate did not follow the procedure in summons cases prescribed by chapter 20 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and as he paid no attention to the defence raised, the conviction and sentence must be reversed; and the fine, if paid, was to be refunded.

POISONING A HUSBAND TO MARRY ANOTHER.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* RAMA BIN BABAJEE.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Dr. A. D. Pollen, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, who, on the 5th February last, convicted the accused of abetment of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life. Mr. Jardine, with Mr. Gokaldas Parakh, appeared for the accused; and Mr. Shantaram Narayen, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

It appeared that three persons, Akku Santu, Maina Appa, and Rama Babajee, were placed on trial at the Sessions Court, the first accused charged with administering arsenic to her husband, Santu, by mixing it with bread, which she gave him to eat, which he ate, and died in consequence on the 12th December last, while the second and third accused were charged with procuring and supplying to the first accused the arsenic which she administered to her husband. The first accused pleaded guilty. She admitted that her motive in killing her husband, who used to beat and abuse her, was to marry the third accused. The Sessions Judge, having regard to her sex and extreme youth, and to the probability that she was instigated by others, refrained from passing the extreme sentence, and sentenced her to transportation for life. The trial of the other two prisoners was then proceeded with, and Akku was examined as a witness. She said she had improper intimacy with the accused Rama; and that on the day in question as she was returning home with water from a field, accused Rama met her and gave her a white powder, and told her to put it in her husband's food. At the instigation of the accused Rama, she had implicated the accused Maina in this affair. The jury found the accused Rama guilty, but acquitted the accused Maina on the ground that the poison was given by Rama to Akku, and that the accused Maina had no hand in it. The Sessions Judge acquitted Maina, and sentenced the accused Rama to transportation for life.

Mr. Justice Scott, in delivering judgment, said: We think the Judge was in error in not telling the jury in his summing-up that, although a conviction upon the uncorroborated evidence of an accomplice is valid in law, it is dangerous to convict a prisoner on such evidence alone, and that they must look for corroboration of it in material particulars from independent sources in the case. We are of opinion that the omission of such a direction in his charge was an error in law which, in this case, materially prejudiced the prisoner, as the corroboration of the accomplice Akku's evidence is of the slightest description, there being no proof whatever of his having administered, or even of his having been in possession of poison, whilst Akku herself is specially untrustworthy on account of her contradictory statements. We, therefore, reverse the conviction and sentence of Rama. The evidence against him in the case is not, in our opinion, such as to justify another trial, and Rama must, therefore, be set at liberty.

INCENDIARISM IN THANA.

ON Wednesday, the 12th instant, a stable belonging to Anthony Tholos in Utan (Thana District) was burnt to ashes, 4 bullocks stabled there for the night, together with 400 bundles of hay, were also destroyed. On the following day an empty stable in the same village belonging to Anthony Aleixo D'Mello and some property of Mr. Antonio Menezes were also destroyed. José Andriques and Silvester Rodrigues are now in the custody of the police in Bandora on a charge of incendiarism, and police enquiries are being carried on. The total damage done is roughly estimated at Rs. 600. Several instances of this nature have occurred of late in the district.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE following additional passengers proceeded by P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Assam, Captain G. W. F. Browne, to London, Brindisi, and Aden yesterday.

FOR LONDON.—Mr. W. Davidson and Mr. W. C. S. Prince.

FOR BRINDISI.—H. E. the Ban-ol-Molk and Mr. F. Atlay.

FOR ADEN.—Mrs. Wellis

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s.s. Persia in the Victoria Dock at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

ONE of the great pioneers of science is dead. M. Garton Plante—the brother of the pianiste and composer, who probably enjoys a more popular reputation in France—was the inventor of the electric accumulator.

MR. JOHN ALLAN, Dundee, has patented an improved check loom, by which it is claimed that six shuttles can be worked instead of three, as in the looms at present in use.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Council met at Simla on Thursday last, when the following members were present;—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Presiding; His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; the Hon'ble Lieutenant-General G. T. Chesney; the Hon'ble Mr. A. R. Scoble; the Hon'ble Sir C. A. Elliott; the Hon'ble Mr. P. P. Hutchins; the Hon'ble Sir D. M. Barbour; the Hon'ble Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite; and the Hon'ble Nawab Sir Nawazish Ali Khan.

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Scoble moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the vesting and administration of property held in trust for charitable purposes. He said:—

"The Bill is of an unambitious character. Its object is to provide in India an officer capable of discharging in regard to certain classes of charities the functions which are discharged in England by the official Trustee of Charitable Lands and the Official Trustee of Charitable Funds, and thus to avoid the difficulty and expense which would otherwise attend the devolution of charitable property. It has been a common practice in this country when lands or funds have been appropriated to purposes of public charity for the founders to vest them sometimes by deed and sometimes more informally, in public servants, such as the Collector of the District, the Director of Public Instruction, the Agent of a Railway Company or the Accountant-General. But the trusts so created are personal, none of the offices held by these functionaries being corporate offices; and the law officers have advised that even if these gentlemen are 'appointed by the designation of their office only, and not by name, the trust fund would vest in them as individuals, and they would remain trustees until they themselves appointed others to succeed them or until they died, in which latter case the trust would pass to their executors or administrators. It is obvious that in the changing of circumstances of Indian official life much confusion must have arisen from this state of facts and that it would be difficult, if not impossible, after even the lapse of a comparatively short time to turn back and discover in whom such trust property was legally vested. Such an inquiry would involve considerable expense and would profit none but the lawyers. A more simple remedy is proposed by the Bill, namely, to empower the Governor-General in Council to appoint a Government servant to be *virtute officii* Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the trusts subject to any Local Government, to constitute this treasurer a corporation sole for the purpose of holding charitable property, and to vest the property in him as a passive trustee, leaving all powers of management to a committee elected or appointed for the purpose, and the constitution of which may be changed without affecting the legal devolution of the trust property. No corporation appears to exist in India capable of acting as trustee in such cases as this Bill is designed to meet. The Secretary of State far India in Council and the Governor-General in Council are incapable of being trustees (L. R. 15; Ch. D. 9). It has also been held that Anglican Bishops and Archdeacons in India, who have been constituted by Letters Patent to be perpetual corporations, with power to take or hold property under grant or license from the Crown, are not capable of acting as trustees in some of the cases which this Bill is intended to meet. To the question whether the Lord Bishop of Calcutta in his corporate capacity might not, under the Letters Patent for the Bishopric of Calcutta bearing date the 14th May 1814, hold land upon trust for a Diocesan School so that, upon his ceasing to be Bishop, it would devolve without a deed upon his successor in the Bishopric an eminent counsel in England, to whom the question was referred has replied in the negative, 'It is quite true' he remarks, 'that the Bishop is a corporation sole, and in that capacity can hold the lands belonging to his See. He may however, only hold such lands as by grant or license from the Company (now Her Majesty) he is authorised to take hold and enjoy. I think it is clear that the Latters Patent only refer to lands belonging to,or purchased out of moneys belonging to the Bishopric. .... On the whole I am of opinion that if the land in question was conveyed to the Bishop as a trustee, it would pass on his death not to his successor, but to his executors.' Nor can the provisions of the Official Trustee Act be resorted to in relief of charities of the class comprehended by the Bill. It is an essential feature of the proposal that the treasurer shall not as such act in the administration of the trust property, the management and control of which is intended to be left to others; whereas the Official Trustee is required to perform other duties with respect to trust property vested in him, and is entitled to remuneration for his services: he could not therefore remain passive and hand over his duties to a local committee. It will be observed that the charitable purposes to which the Act applies are limited in character. They include relief of the poor, education, medical relief, and the advancement of any other object of general public utility; but they do not include any foundations which have religious teaching as an exclusive purpose. This limitation is in accordance with the policy which dictated Act XX. of 1863, by which the Government of India relieved its officers from all duties involving any connection with mosques, Hindu temples and other similar religious establishments, and Act XVIII of 1864, by which the Official Trustee is debarred from holding trust for any religious purpose. It will also be noted that the Bill is of a purely permissive character. The Local Government will be unable to make a vesting order or frame a scheme except on application for that purpose, and may, if it sees fit, decline to take any action. Finally, the Bill reserves the power of the Advocate-General at a Presidency to take action with respect to any charity within his jurisdiction. If more frequent advantage were taken of these powers in connection with Section 539 of the Civil Procedure Code, we should probably have fewer complaints of malversation and misapplication in regard to native religious endowment."

The motion was put and agreed to and the Bill introduced.

The Council then adjourned till the 27thinstant,

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

WE are indebted to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line up to the week ending the 14th inst.:—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Jabalpur	4 3	Deolalee	1 70
Raveri	4 36	Ghoti	3 45
Nimbora	5 35	Nargaon	2 51
Bhadli	3 3	Warrengaon	6 25
Jalgaon	3 25	Hoodgi	1 56
Sirsoli	1 81	Mohol	1 51
Mhasawad	2 67	Madha	2 72
Maheji	2 97	Barsi Road	2 30
Pachora	6 53	Keim	0 50
Kasgaon	7 29	Jehur	1 72
Naidongri	4 42	Pomalwari	2 60
Challisgaon	2 60	Dexal	0 61
Nandgaon	3 21	Lanowli	9 26
Munmar	1 5	Dhondj	1 26
Nassick	1 16	Talegaon	4 13

BANK OF BENGAL.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	4,27,821	Increase.
Do. at Branches	28,62,059	do.
Other Deposits	10,37,449	Decrease.
Post Bills	8,139	do.
ASSETS.	**Rs.**	
Bank's Investments	1,94,488	Increase.
Loans	2,73,222	do.
Accounts of Credit	31,768	do.
Mercantile Bills	93,201	do.
Cash at Head Office	10,45,950	Decrease.
Do. at Branches	28,05,910	Increase.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH COOKERY.—A celebrated French traveller remarked the English have fifty religions and only one sauce. This, no doubt, shows ignorance as to religion, but a great deal of truth as regards the sauce, which, probably, was referred to as the very innocent concoction of a white sauce, consisting either of some flour, butter, and milk, or some bread and milk, both equally tasteless, and making the despair of foreign travellers in this country who are accustomed to good French sauces. The many English travellers going to the Paris Exhibition at this time will, no doubt, be struck with the difference between fine French cookery and the somewhat monotonous English cookery, and it may be worth while to ask what is the secret of the well-known success of French cookery. This secret is simply the "stock pot," a preparation of concentrated meat juice enabling the cook to give to all dishes—soups, sauces, and and entrees—the fine meat-flavour which distinguishes refined cookery from coarse cookery. Many cooks, undoubtedly, know how to prepare stock, but in most cases the quality of such stock is too weak and insipid, and, besides, does not keep in anything like warm weather; while, on the contrary, Liebig Company's Extract of Meat, being the finest concentrated meat-juice (1lb. extract equal to 40lb. best lean meat) keeps for any length of time, and in any temperature, and enables the cook to obtain the highest perfection in French cookery. The warm season coming on, this may be a useful hint to ladies and housekeepers.—*Lady's Pictorial.*

HYDERABAD.

ACCIDENT TO MRS. ARMSTRONG.—We regret to have to chronicle another serious carriage accident which happened to Mrs. Armstrong on Saturday evening. Captain and Mrs. Armstrong were driving past the Hyderabad Contingent Field Battery Horse Lines, when the horse shied and swerved suddenly to the left. One of the wheels of the carriage came in violent contact with the parapet of the ridge at the entrance gate of the lines. Mrs. Armstrong was precipitated on to the road. She was picked up and removed to her residence, where it was found that the unfortunate lady was suffering from a concussion of the spine and severe internal injuries. From inquiries made yesterday we are glad to learn that Mrs. Armstrong is progressing as favorably as can be expected, and her medical attendant hopes that she will soon be out of all danger.—*Deccan Times.*

A PRESENT FROM THE NIZAM.—We learn that at the Durbar held by His Highness last Friday night, the Nizam presented Mirza Nazeer Beg, the nephew of the Political and Financial Secretary, with a very handsome aigrette or ornament to be worn on the front of the turban. This high honor was conferred on this young and promising gentleman in commemoration of his recent marriage with the daughter of one of the oldest of the city families. It is a very beautiful piece of jewellery composed of diamonds, emeralds and other precious stones, set in fine gold, of the value of two thousand five hundred rupees approximately.—*Ibid.*

SIR SALAR JUNG'S HEIR.—A son and heir was born to Sir Salar Jung on Friday morning last at Poonah, where his family are at present residing. The Nawab left for that place by the mail train on Saturday morning, and we are informed that he will be absent from Hyderabad for one or two months. We are glad to hear that his health has considerably improved of late. His brother, the Nawab Munir-ul-Mulk, and a large number of people from the city, were waiting on the platform at Chudderghaut to congratulate the ex-Prime Minister on the auspicious event.—*Ibid.*

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 18.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Forbes s—60 cases whisky, D. Cowasji.
Persia s—1 hogshead whisky, Green and Read.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

China s—100 kegs bicarbonate of soda, N Mooljee.

FROM LONDON.

Oriental s—75 barrels alizarine colour, C Ramjee; 12 cases empty sodawater bottles, H A Barktoola 1 hogshead wine, Phipson and Co.
Venetia s—2 cases medicine, H Mooljee.
Kerbella s—1 qr cask rectified spirit, H Dhunjibhoy.

FROM TRIESTE.

Maria Teresa s—3 cases musical instruments, Soundy and Co; 7 cases medicine, Wright and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Persia s—850 cwts wheat, M Lalljee; 25 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co; 60 bales wool, G Kessowjee; 845 cwts myrabolums and 90 cwts ginger, M Muthuradass; 600 cwts mustardseed, D Merwanjee and Co; 547 cwts cottonflies and 68 bales waste, T Jeewraj; 33 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Indramayo s—128 cwts gum arabic, S Moloobhoy and Co; 8 bales tanned skins, C Rajabally; 6,000, cwts wheat, D Sassoon and Co; 60 cwts gum arabic, J L Kersten.

FOR HULL.

Apollo s—2,001 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co; 900 cwts wheat and 78 cwts myrabolums, H Govindjee; 2,000 cwts linseed, J Fachiri.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Algoma s—21 packages glassware, F Fischer and Co.
Cachemire s—714 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Drumburlie s—3,001 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 8,036 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Eden Hall s,—200 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 300 cwts mustardseed and 1,999 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Bros; 320 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
Etolia s,—2,001 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 25,608 cwts rapeseed, 2,700 cwts poppyseed, and 800 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts linseed, and 2,000 cwts rapeseed, J C Bushby and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubbatino s—999 cwts linseed, J S Kersten.

FOR TRIESTE.

Maria Teresa s—220 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Peshawar s—200 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

China s—7,500 cwts linseed, The Bombay Co Ld.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thibet s—25 bales twist, P F Lalati; 126 bales twist, Tata and Co; 15 cwts sharkfins and 10 cwts fishmaws, C Ebram; 31 cwts sharkfins, A Joosub; 70 bales twist, N J Sassoon; 75 bales twist, S E Sassoon; 50 bales twist, A C Esmalljee; 14 bales twist, B Amburdass; 375 cwts onions, C Jooma; and 25 bales twist, E Noordeen and Co.
Pekin s—1 case precious stones and 50 bales twist, L Chuttoo; 100 bales twist, J Peerbhoy and Co; 50 bales twist, N B Mody and Co; 4 cases precious stones, C Jamsetjee; 25 bales twist, N J Abraham; 50 bales twist, C Abraham; 150 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, S J Abraham and Co; 80 bales twist, K Hurmukrai; 156 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co; 100 bales twist, B R Mody; 2 cwts iron, C Versey.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Pekin s—50 bales twist, C Ebram; 50 bales twist, S J David and Co; 1,000 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co: 30 bales twist, M J Abraham; 355 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, J Peerbhoy and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Thibet s—31 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co; 30 cwts gum, T Essoofally.

FOR PENANG.

Pekin s—11 cwts cloves, T Essoofally.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Gazette of India, Saturday, June 15.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

The Treasury.

It is notified for general information that a new treasury was opened in Upper Burma at Fort Stedman, Southern Shan States, on the 11th instant.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT—REVENUE BRANCH.

Mr R F Warwick, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Section 138, Chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 18th instant or subsequent date.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr W A Newnham, Officiating Superintendent, Persian Gulf Section, Indo-European Telegraph Department, is allowed furlough for twelve months.

Mr C P Landon, Superintendent, Class IV, 3rd grade, is allowed furlough for eighteen months.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

Lieutenant C V F Townshend, Officiating Squadron Officer and Squadron Commander, 2nd Central India Horse, is granted privilege leave for sixty days from the 1st June, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

Surgeon-Major R V Power, MD, delivered over, and Surgeon-Major A F Dobson, MB, assumed, charge of the Office of the Residency Surgeon at Bangalore on the forenoon of the 1st June, 1889.

HOME REMITTANCES.

[OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.]

Weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

Amount to be remitted during 1889-90	£14,689,900
Remitted from 1st April 1889 to 8th June 1889	£ 3,413,700
Balance to be remitted from 9th June 1889 to 31st March 1890	£11,276,200

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY, JUNE 18.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. TO-DAY.

Explanation of Columns in the Table.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The second column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and — that it has fallen.

2. The second column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The sixth column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The seventh column gives the difference (with the proper signs) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the numbers 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless, and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 16th May to date, and the average rainfall for the same period.

STATIONS.	Barometric Pressure. 8 a.m.	Barometric Pressure. Change in past 24 hours.	Barometric Pressure. Variation from mean of day.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. 8 a.m.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Variation from mean of day.	Humidity.	Cloud.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 16th May to date.	Rainfall. Variation 16th May to date.
Delhi	29·569	+ ·132	+ ·058	S E	4	89·2	105·5	89·6	+4·8	80	10	0·15	1·16	+0·01a
Agra	29·583	+ ·111	+ ·044	S	6	87·2	105·0	84·4	−1·5	74	10	0·03	1·97	+0·78
Allahabad	29·575	+ ·030	+ ·045	S E	2	87·3	90·5	81·6	−2·1	84	9	...	2·14	+0·41
Jhansi	29·570	+ ·087	+ ·024	S W	7	82·5	105·0	78·4	−6·0	88	9	0·63	1·14	−0·79b
Jacobabad	29·577	+ ·106	+ ·110	S	5	90·3	116·7	83·2	+0·1	46	...	...	...	...c
Karachi	29·599	+ ·077	+ ·103	W	18	86·0	94·7	81·7	−0·4	72	3	...	0·02	−0·02
Ajmere	29·638	+ ·032	+ ·049	S W	15	84·3	96·8	83·5	+4·3	59	7	...	3·79	+2·80d
Deesa	29·709	+ ·043	+ ·089	W	18	83·3	101·3	80·3	+0·2	66	9	...	1·80	+1·31
Rajkot	29·705	+ ·047	+ ·070	W	16	81·4	102·5	74·3	−3·0	76	4	...	1·60	−0·73
Neemuch	29·655	+ ·005	+ ·041	W S W	13	84·2	98·7	80·7	+3·7	61	9	...	2·90	+1·38
Indore	29·677	− ·003	+ ·034	W N W	10	80·8	95·1	78·1	+3·4	65	10	...	2·43	−2·09
Saugor	29·622	+ ·056	+ ·004	W S W	20	76·2	97·4	68·7	−6·6	95	10	2·01	3·55	+1·00e
Jubbulpore	29·621	+ ·011	− ·001	W	6	75·8	90·0	71·1	−6·0	90	10	1·04	3·83	−0·83f
Hoshangabad	29·664	+ ·031	+ ·009	S W	8	77·5	98·5	75·7	−2·9	98	10	0·27	1·79	−2·55f
Khandva	29·674	− ·002	+ ·029	W	16	82·8	97·7	82·3	+4·0	69	10	...	2·48	−0·85g
Raipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur	29·633	+ ·026	− ·009	N W	14	79·2	99·7	74·1	−2·8	83	10	0·68	1·30	−4·88f
Amraoti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akola	29·685	+ ·001	+ ·018	W N W	10	83·4	98·9	76·2	−0·6	65	10	...	...	...h
Surat	29·775	+ ·034	+ ·089	W	F	85·0	97·6	76·5	−3·0	68	5	...	1·11	−0·92
Malegaon	29·712	+ ·026	+ ·027	W	14	84·5	94·9	79·1	+4·2	60	8	...	1·38	−2·28
Bombay	29·776	+ ·024	+ ·036	W N W	11	84·3	89·8	81·6	+2·1	79	10	...	9·23	−0·95
Poona	29·781	+ ·018	+ ·046	W	16	79·1	92·5	73·0	+0·3	71	9	...	3·95	−0·11
Sholapur	29·761	− ·003	+ ·021	W	12	80·7	98·7	75·5	+3·7	65	7	...	4·16	−0·01
Ratnagiri	29·788	− ·001	+ ·025	N W	6

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

The sale of vacant piece of land at Woorli, admeasuring 14,783 square yards, is POSTPONED till SATURDAY next, the 29th inst.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "The Towers," Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood Frenchpolished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany cottage pianoforte by C. Marcks and Co., handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, &c., the property of W. CRUICKSHANK, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOWS at MATHERAN, KNOWN as "RAJASTAN" & "WOODLAND."

Under instructions from the executors of the late Hajee Currim Mahomed Hajee Sulleman, deceased, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Aubtion at their rooms.—

The bungalows known as "Rajastan" and "Woodland" situated at Matheran The "Rajastan" is a large and substantial house, commanding a lovely view, and is a favourite with visitors on the hill. The bungalows will be sold in separate lots.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd inst, Messrs BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong-built Landau on C spring, suitable for single horse.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 strong mail-phaeton in very good order.
A handsome strong bay C. B. horse, 14-2, 8 years old, goes well in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE-GOODS.

On TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the New Great Eastern S. and W. Co., Ld., and on account of the concerned.

10 bales each	60	ps.	grey shirtings	6 lbs,	32 in,	and 24 yds.
5	60	,,	,,	6½ ,,	32 ,,	24 ,,
15	60	,,	,,	7 ,,	32 ,,	24 ,,
8	60	,,	,,	9½ ,,	35 ,,	36 ,,
18	30	,,	,,	14 ,,	36 ,,	40 ,,
5	30	,,	,,	14 ,,	39 ,,	40 ,,

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LAW LIBRARY.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 26th instant, and the following days, at 2 p.m. each day, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, below Mr. N. M. Petit's Office, and opposite to Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston and Co., the very valuable law library, office furniture, iron safe, &c., &c., the property of the late Mr. MORESHWAR LUXMONJEE, Solicitor.

Catalogues are published, and the books are on view.

N. B.—Many of the books are out of print, and they are well worth the attention of lawyers.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT BYCULLA AND CHINCHPOOGLY.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Hajee Currim Mahomed Hajee Sulleman, deceased, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on the undermentioned date and hour, sell by Public Auction on the premises the following very valuable landed properties :—

LOT NO. 1—BYCULLA PROPERTY.

On MONDAY, the 1st July next, at 4 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold ground, with the bungalow, messuage, tenement or dwelling house hereditaments, and premises standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 4,070 square yards, be the same little more or less, situate on the northern side of Mount Road in Mazagon, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, near the Victoria Gardens, which piece or parcel of ground is a portion of the ground numbered in the Collector's map or plan under No. 2753 and bounded on or towards the north by the property of Mr. James McSweeny, on or towards the south partly by the property of Sir A. D. Sassoon, partly by a road leading from the said premises to Victoria Road, and partly by the property of G. E. Pilcher, on the west by the property of Nowrojee Bejanjee Fackerjee, and which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 26, and are now particularly described and delineated in the map or plan thereof annexed to the deed of conveyance, dated the 14th July, 1876.

LOT NO. 2—CHINCHPOOGLY PROPERTY.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd July next, at 4 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of vacant ground and the bungalow, houses, outhouses hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Parel, without the Fort of Bombay, part of which stands in the name of Dewjee Dhurmajee in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 42, and the other part whereof stands in the books of Nowrojee Jamsetjee Wadia under No 15, all which land, hereditaments and premises contain by admeasurement 6,881 square yards, be the same a little more or less and are now particularly delineated and described in the deed of conveyance, dated 12th September, 1861, and bounded on the east and north by the property belonging to Ardaseer Hormusjee, on or towards the west by the property belonging to Nowrojee Jamsetjee, and on or towards the south by the public road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to the undersigned.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have received instructions to sell by Auction at Medows Street, near D. Macropolo and Co., on SATURDAY, the 29th inst., a valuable collection of useful and ornamental articles, comprising oil paintings and other pictures, old coins, old China glassware, table and bed linen and a quantity of nicknacks, and curiosities too numerous to mention, the property of a lady recently deceased.

Collection will be on view and catalogues obtainable on each of the three days preceding the sale.

Under instructions from Mr. Yeshwantrao Khunderao Vijayakar, executor of the last will and testament of Soondrabai, widow of Gunputrao Shewjee, Messrs. BENNETT and Company will put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises on Wednesday, the 10th July, 1889, at 4 o'clock p. m.

All that piece or parcel of land, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 331 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, demised by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, by an indenture of lease bearing date the 12th day of November, 1887, to one Esmail Hajsum, for the term of 45 years and 6 months from the 31st day of July, 1886, at the monthly rent of Rupees 27-10-3 during the first 15 years and 6 months of the said term and at the monthly rent of Rupees 41.7.4 during the remainder of the said term, and by him assigned unto Mr. Yashwantrao Khunderao Vijayakar, executor of the late Soondrabai, widow of Gunputrao Shewjee, by an indenture of Assignment of Lease bearing even date with the above indenture and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the north by Clive 2nd Row, on or towards the south by Clive 1st Row, on or towards the east by land belonging to the said Trustees, whereon are erected a godown and a storied building, now in the occupation of Fazil Jan Mahomed and his tenants, and on or towards the west by land belonging to the said Trustees, but now in the occupation of Heerjee Hunsraj, with the godown or building standing thereon, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186, and are situated in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and the said godown or building is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 5307, 5304, Street Nos. 3-9 and 4 Clive Road Cross Street Q and P, and is now in the occupation of the said Mr. Yashwantrao Khunderao Vijayakar or his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, applications may be made to the undersigned, or at No. 41 Meadow Street, Fort.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, June 19, 1889.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE of REMAINING STOCK-IN-TRADE of VALUABLE WOOLEN and FANCY PIECE-GOODS, DRAPERY, HABERDASHERY, CHEESE, &c.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at shop No. 2 9, and godown Nos. 29, 31, Jackaria Musjid (near Mandvie), by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, and Assignee for the estate and effects of Memon Esmail Allana, an insolvent. Sale will resume from Lot No. 385.

SALE of very valuable Brilliant and Ruby Rings.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Meadows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. D. R. Dady and Co., with the consent of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee for the estate and effects of Sobhagchund Dowlatchund, an adjudged Insolvent, and on account of the said insolvent, consisting of :—

1 Emerald Ring studded with diamonds.
1 Ruby Ring studded with diamonds.
1 Ruby Ring studded with diamonds.
1 Ruby Ring studded with diamonds.
1 Diamond Ring.

Notice is hereby given that on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of July, 1889, at 4 p.m., the undersigned will sell by Public Auction at the premises, by order of Mr. Kaikhusrow Dhunjibhoy Mehta, the mortgagee, and on account of the Western India Flour Mills, Ld., the mortgagors, the following property pursuant to the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 11th day of April, 1887, and made between the said company of the one part and the said Kaikhusrow Dhunjibhoy Mehta of the other part.

All that piece of land with the Mill buildings and outhouses standing thereon, situated on the north side of Grant Road, without the Fort, and within the Island of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4388 square yards, be the same a little, more or less and registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue, under old No. 2, and new Nos. 13, 465, and new survey number 6961 and 6965, and by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes formerly under No. 84, and now under No. 243, and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of the late Premji Prazji, now in the occupation of the mortgagors, on or towards the west by the property of Memon Abba Hosman, on or towards the north by the property formerly of the late Antonio DeSouza, and now the estate of the late Mr. James Bapty, deceased, and on or towards the south by Grant Road aforesaid, together with all buildings and improvements erected, built and made upon or about the said land, hereditaments and premises, and all such so many and such part and parts of the plant, engines, boiler machinery, mills, utensils and other implements belonging to the said Company, now being in or about or belonging to the said Mills, bakery works, buildings, lands and premises and used and employed in or about the trade or business carried on there by the said Company, as one of the nature of fixed or moveable plant or machinery.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, Attorneys for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, June 19, 1889.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.

18, Marine St., Bombay.

AMERICAN DENTAL ROOMS.

THOSE who suffer from offensive breath issuing from the mouth, thus causing unpleasantness in societies, can have this evil efficiently and permanently removed only by means of "Compressed Air" as discovered by Dr. Burgess and commonly used in America.—Dr. Bode, American Dental Rooms, Fort, 29, Church Street.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

DR F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF GRAIN SWEEPINGS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's Goods Station at Carnac Bunder—

About 250 bags grain sweepings.

AUCTION SALE OF WORSTED MELTON, COATING AND BROAD CLOTH.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms to close a consignment—

A small invoice of selected woollen cloth consisting of black and blue worsted, grey and blue Melton worsted coating, fancy tweed, and black broadcloth.

The above will be sold in small single piece to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

5 cases iron folding bedsteads.
1 case Jaconet leather.
3 cases assorted colour in ½ lb. tin.
3 cases linen of different qualities.
9 cases white mulls and jaconets.
5 bales white handkerchiefs.
2 bales grey dhooties.
6 bales grey table covers.

AUCTION SALE OF GUNNY BAGS.

On FRIDAY, the 21th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, in the Port Trust Godown, the undermentioned bales of gunny bags on account and at the risk of Thuker Hurry Bhimjee and by order of Messrs. Virum Canjee and Co—

28 bales gunny bags No. 1 fourth class.
5 bales gunny bags Kurensy.

AUCTION SALE OF MILL MACHINERY.

On SATURDAY next, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed by the Agents of the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, to sell by Public Auction at the Company's Mill at Cooria.

1 Old Lord's Exhaust Machine.
10 ,, Flyer throstles.
12 ,, Bobbin Reels.

The above machinery is in good working order, and can be seen on application at the Mills, Cooria.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MALABAR HILL.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd July 1889, at 4 p.m. on the premises by order of the mortgagees Messrs. Hirajee Cowasjee Colah, Byramjee Dossabhoy Mamand Cursetjee Nowrojee Davur, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Abba Hubib, the following valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, together with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling houses standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 2,500 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 155, New Survey Nos. 7288, and 7289, situate on the north side of the Malabar Hill Road in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, and bounded on the East by the land belonging to the trust estate of Cooverbai, widow of Sorabjee Cursetjee Thoothi, and leased to Bohra Abdool Hossein Heptoola, on the west by the land belonging to Ismail Abba and partly by other land belonging to the trust estate of Cooverbai, widow of Sorabjee Cursetjee Thoothi, on the north by the upper Ridge of the Malabar Hill and on the south by the Malabar Hill Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Attorneys to the mortgagees

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, June 19, 1889.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

On SATURDAY next, the 22nd inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mealow Street, Fort, the remaining stock-in-trade of Messrs. Haji Mahomed Hossein and Co., consisting of China and Japanese ware, such as flower vases and jars, card plates, tea-sets, tea and coffee cups and saucers, teapots, toilet boxes, powder boxes, &c.

The property is on view.

SALE OF DIAMONDS.

On MONDAY next, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of the estate of Sobhagchund Dolutchund and Co., insolvents.

1 packet containing 137 brilliants, weighing 85 rutties.

The diamond can be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of the Administrator General, the effects of the late Mr. D. Bain, consisting of wearing apparel, wire matress, 10 vols. of Chamber's encyclopoedia, history of the world progress and other books, overland trunk, Gladstone bag, dressing bags, &c.

The effects of the late Mr. C. Bouneviale, consisting of side, writing and wash hand tables, reclining couch, arm, without arm, easy and low chairs, cupboard, bedstead, plated curry dishes, teapot and jug, crockery, double barrelled gun, revolver, dagger, wines, provision, books, &c.

SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as administrator of the estate of the late J. L. GREAVES, Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the old Secretariat, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., the office furniture of Messrs. James Greaves and Co., consisting of writing tables, sample presses, bookstands, pigeon-hole presses, arm and without arm chairs, copying press, screens, easy chair, punkha, English office table with pigeon-hole press, washhand table, scales, books, &c.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, opposite the premises lately occupied by Hamilton's Hotel, on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood inlaid household furniture, rich crockery and glass ware, a sweet-toned semi-grand pianoforte by Soundy and Co., rich table ornaments, handsome flower vases, firstrate pictures in gilt frames, table and bed linen, door curtains, carriages, horses, books, garden plants, &c., the property of the late J. L. Greaves, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FANCY WOOLEN CLOTH.

On FRIDAY, the 28th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

An invoice of superior fancy woolen cloth for coats, trowsers and suits, consisting of fancy check coating, Japanese coating, spotted coating, black and white check coating, check suiting, cockscrew coating, black twill, fancy venecian, check and stripe coating, all wool check coating, all wool bird's eye coating, check venetian, colored coating, white serge, black coating, blue coating, scotch cashmere, &c.

The pieces which are from 12 to 15 yards in length will be sold singly to suit all buyers, and will be on view 4 days before sale.

On FRIDAY next, the 28th inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Frere Road, Mody Bay, at the back of the European General Hospital, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery, and glassware, a "Triumph" Family hand-sewing machine, table and hanging lamps, pictures carpets, &c., the property of E. DEVOIRSHIRE, Esq.

The property will be on view 3 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, June 19, 1889

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 18.

CONSOLS were ¼ per cent. lower in London yesterday, at 98 ; and Indian Sterling Loan declined to the same extent, say to 108¼. Silver was 1-16d per oz. dearer, at 42 1-16d ; and 4 per cent. Rupee Securities were ½ higher, at £67½ ; but in the other denomination there were no change, £70 being still quoted. In Paris, Rentes were 85¼ *ex coupon* ; Exchange in London remained at 25·18 francs. Mercantile Bank shares were 10s higher in London at £23-10s.

The Wheat Market, which was dull at the close of last week, had become firmer, and Club No. 2 advanced 6d. per quarter to arrive by both routes. In Mincing Lane, Linseed had become dull, and Calcutta seed receded 3d per quarter to arrive, both by Canal and Cape. Rapeseed was steady at last Friday's quotations, as also was Poppy seed.

An advance of 1-16d. in the spot price of Mid-American Cotton was established in Liverpool yesterday, but the market closed quiet in tone, and Surats easier, though quotations for these come unchanged, as likewise do those for American Arrivals. The sales were only 8,000 bales, inclusive of 500 Surats. The Imports were 5,000 bales. The Manchester Market was easier.

In New York, on the other hand, there was a decline of ⅛ cent in the price of ready Mid-Uplands at 11 cents, while September Futures were 3 points lower, at 10·06 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were *nil*, and the total figures since the commencement of the season now give the following comparison with those of the previous two years :—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Monday's Receipts		1,700	700
Two days' do. ...	1,000	4,600	900
Since 1st Sept. '88 ...	5,471,000	5,408,100	5,182,600

There has been another demand in our local Cotton Market to-day, bringing back a taste of the busiest part of the season, the reported sales being not far short of 7,000 bales. Of these, nearly a third were of Barsee at Rs. 213-25 per candy and large lots of Dharwar at Rs. 219½, Karaaja at Rs. 215, and Naggur at Rs. 214½ also changed hands, the balance being made up of Julgaum at Rs. 203-13½, Veeramgaum at Rs. 224½, Wadwan at Rs. 210, and Oojein, at Rs. 204 per candy. The tone of the market was firm throughout, and at closing an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy had been generally established. Some further contracts in next season's "Good" Bengal are reported at Rs. 178 per candy for January delivery.

WHEAT.—There has been much more enquiry in this market to-day, and a considerable business is reported ; but though the tone is firm, no advance in prices has taken place.

SEEDS also have been active and a good deal has been done in *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* on the basis of our last quotations, other descriptions not being much wanted and prices for these also are unaltered.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	7,716	bales.
Wheat	35,019	cwt.
Linseed	14,941	,,
Rapeseed	20,675	,,
Gingelly	824	,,
Poppy seed	3,566	,,
Ground Nuts	855	,,
Castor seed	6,193	,,

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady at previous quotations for ready business ; but nothing fresh of importance has transpired to-day, and we find but little forward inquiry.

EXCHANGE has been steady all day and closed with the same feeling at this morning's opening rates. A few Merchants' Bills have come out for ready delivery at our quotation for three months' sight Credits, and the same rate has been offered forward. Bank Telegraphic has been available for June-July transfer at 1s. 4½d ; and for the rest of the year at 1s. 4 1-16d. We quote ready :—

Bank Bills on demand ...	1s. 4½d. to 5-32d	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4¾d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 4 3-16d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 4 9-32d.	,,
Francs do.	1·71¼	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened with a firm feeling, and notwithstanding a low quotation from Calcutta Fours for cash advanced to 100 9-16 to ⅝, while there were buyers for the two next accounts at 100½ and 100 7-16, respectively. The feeling afterwards became weaker, however, and the cash price receded, closing at 100½. For 4½ per cent. Paper the nominal quotation is again 104¼.

SHARES.—There has not been much passing in this market to-day and several Mill shares have declined in value. Alliance, Hindustan, Imperial, Manockji Petit, Oriental, and Star of India are all quoted Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 586, Rs. 830, Rs. 570, Rs. 1,215, Rs. 420, and Rs. 910 respectively ; and Luckmidas Khimji are Rs. 2½ down, at Rs. 1,015 ; Morarji Gokuldas are Rs. 10 higher, at Rs. 1,675 ; Harvey and Sabapathy Press have advanced to Rs. 440 per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
		Rs.	Rs.		
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	987½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	1,000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	935
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	£19
National Bank of India	37,320	250	125	5 do.	150

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,030
Empire Fire Insurance Co	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	800
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,900

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	...	£100	All	at 5 p.c	2,530
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent...	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	475

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co., Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200	10 p.ct	200 / 150
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	100
Bapt Co., d.	625		185	Nil	92
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.....		00	0	6 p.c.	500
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	660
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	5 Rs. 5	78
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,400
Do. (Scrip) ...	2,000	62	375	Rs.	850
Bombay Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	108
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500		...	435
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs.	10
Deccan Paper Mills ...	1,000	500	500	Nil	470
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaradted Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		31
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	256	250	...	100
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	387
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	97
Napier Hotel Co.....	300	100	100	13 p.c.	
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.....	1,500	100	100	...	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ...	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	215
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	21
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 19	375
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	55
Phillips & Co., Ld.....	4,000	100	100	Rs	112
Soundy & Co., Ld.....	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	90
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	105
Telephone Co., Ld.....	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	9
Treacher & Co., Ld....	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,205
Thacker & Co., Ld....	1,500	100		Rs. 10	140
Western India Flour Mills	000	1	125	Nil.	37 / 48
M. M. Mody & Co.....					

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

KAKA—June 18, at his residence, Chumar Baug, Parel, Mr. Ardashir Maneckji Kaka, aged 55. Funeral this morning at 7 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

RYND—May 29, at Port Blair, Andaman Islands, the wife of Lieutenant F C Rynd, M.S.C, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BERKELEY—DAVOREN—May 25, at Michael and All Angels, Jalpaiguri, by the Rev R Nagel, Ernest Fitzhardinge, son of the late V C F Berkeley, Esq. to Ella Eliza Lavinia, daughter of the late G T Davoren, Esq.

DEATH.

SMITH—June 8, at Agra, Marianne, relict of the late Captain Edward Jones Smith.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1889.

THE Fabian tactics of the Secretary of State in regard to the Report of the Public Service (India) Commission, has enabled Mr. Bradlaugh to strike a successful blow, and force the hand of the Government. The House of Commons has, after discussing a resolution which arraigned the Report and preferred a long indictment of the Commissioners for the manner in which they had drawn it up, agreed to appoint a Special Commission to inquire into the Administration of India. The India Office has hitherto resisted the proposal to appoint a Select Committee for this purpose, on the ground that the Finance Committee and the Public Service Commission appointed by the Government of India had practically covered the whole ground of Indian Administration. Full information on every point has been obtained, it was contended, by the two roving Commissions, which visited every part of India and examined hosts of witnesses, official and unofficial, European and Native. Nothing remains to be done but to give effect to the recommendations of the Commissions. But inasmuch as the measures of reorganisation suggested by the Public Service Commission could not be undertaken without Parliamentary sanction, it was coolly proposed to hang that report up for the present year, in the expectation that there might be more leisure for dealing with it in the Session of 1891. This would have been the shelving of the report for an indefinite period, for there is no reason whatever to suppose that the time of Parliament will be less occupied in the next Session, which is to deal with the thrice-vexed question of Irish Local Self-Government than is that of the present Session. The junior member for Northampton has put an end to this plan of postponement by delivering a damaging attack on the report of the Commission in a motion submitted to the House on Monday evening and inducing the House to appoint a Special Committee.

The resolution led off with the imputation that the Report proposes to set aside the provisions of 33 Vic., chapter 3, section 6, which admitted natives of India to offices formerly reserved exclusively to European members of the Covenanted Civil Service. The Report proposes that the Statutory Civilians should be abolished, and this course—rendered inevitable by the almost universal chorus of disapproval of the statutory appointments in all the testimony given before the Commission—would necessarily involve the wiping out of the scheduled list of appointments, one-sixth of the whole to be hitherto reserved for those who should enter the Civil Service by the gate of selection. This is alleged to be the annulment of rights and privileges accorded to the Indian people by Statute. The fact is that the Report recommends the creation of an Imperial Civil Service open to all competitors, European and Indians, who may pass an examination in London, sweeping away the institution of "statutory" civilians. Against this should be placed the enlargement of the number of higher appointments assigned to the Provincial Service of which the Natives would have practically the monopoly. The Resolution of the Government of India constituting the Public Service Commission directed that a scheme should be devised that might reasonably be hoped "to possess the necessary elements of finality, and to do full justice to the claims of Natives of India to higher and more extensive employment in the public service." This was the intention of the Secretary of State, and Lord Dufferin and his Council fully and cordially concurred in it. Mr. Bradlaugh's resolution of censure accuses the Commission of failing to fulfil the object for which it was appointed. It also alleges that the Commissioners have made recommendations in opposition to the weight of evidence, although that evidence was given by witnesses largely selected by themselves.

This has reference, of course, to the fact that the report strongly recommends that a simultaneous examination for the Imperial Civil Service should not be held in India and in London, although nearly every Native witness asked for an examination to be held in India similar in all respects to that held in London. This the Commissioners held to be impracticable. They considered that all competitors should be required to go to England to compete for admission to the higher service. In this connection it is fair to remember that the Commissioners strongly recommended that the age of Indian competitors should be raised to twenty-three years, the nineteen years' limit operating to their disadvantage. By the terms of their instructions the Commissioners were precluded from dealing with the conditions on which English candidates are admitted to the Indian Civil Service examination in England. But they pointed out forcibly the serious inconvenience to which Indian candidates are put by fixing the age at nineteen, which obliges natives of India to live apart in a distant country away from family support and guidance while still mere youths. The Commissioners are roundly accused of putting forward proposals which involve a serious breach of public faith with the people of India, and ignoring pledges made by Parliament. This charge can only be made out by limiting the examination to certain features of the proposals. As a whole the proposals of the Commission, if carried out in their entirety, would considerably diminish the number and value of the appointments hitherto reserved for the Covenanted Civil Service. On the other hand, the Provincial Service recruited wholly in India would take the place of the present Uncovenanted Service with an improved status, and aggrandised at the expense of the sister service. Mr. Bradlaugh's onslaught is fierce and up to a certain point appears to have been successful in its immediate object—that of compelling the Government to appoint a Select Committee to inquire into the Administration of India. The question cannot now be quietly shelved by the well-worn device of throwing it over into the limbo of a future Session. Whether we have thus got any nearer to a settlement possessing the necessary elements of finality is, however, open to doubt. No Parliamentary Committee can overhaul the enormous field of Indian Administration in the course of a Session, or even of two Sessions.

THE Apostle of the Cow-movement, Sriman Swamy, who, going forth from Allahabad, has made his voice echo in the Calcutta Town Hall, and in many a building besides, denouncing the sinful generation that is eating up the unoffending cow which has given milk to mankind and ploughed the fields of the ryot, has arrived in Bombay, and will this week commence a series of meetings in this city. The Swamy does not base his pleadings for the cow wholly on religious obligation. He takes the practical ground that the agriculture of India is dependent upon cattle, which supplies the labour without which the fields cannot be tilled, the manure without which they lose their fertility, affords necessary sustenance to the cultivators and their families, and provides them with fuel for the cooking of their food. He maintains that the heedless knife of the butcher is gradually reducing the number of cattle, and that agriculture is suffering, and is likely to suffer more and more, from this cause. The Government is to be asked to procure careful statistics to ascertain the extent of the evil, and then to form in the different localities committees to consider what steps are necessary to secure for cattle some such protection as that which is now provided for the game of the jungles. If close time for birds and other game, has been procured by legislation, and if the Government of Bengal is even now drafting a Bill to provide a close time for fish, why should not legislation be resorted to to give some degree of protection to cattle? It is claimed that the leaders of the Mahommedan community give their sympathy to the movement, and that one hundred and seventy-five thousand Mahommedans are already enlisted on its side. The first meeting in Bombay will seek to interest the Europeans and the English-speaking natives, while the proceedings of others will be conducted in the vernacular. The movement has a reasonable and useful side, and the arguments in favour of it claim an impartial hearing, and dispassionate examination.

MR. W. S. CAINE, M.P., who has expressed his views on most things Indian and with a greater degree of positiveness than people who have lived in the country for years would dare to do, has written by this mail to complain of having been misrepresented in certain of our contemporaries. In appears that Mr. Caine wrote a private letter to a friend expressing his opinion of the Congress. His views, strongly in favour of the movement, he says, were ignored, and "one or two unfavourable sentences" qualifying those views were quoted to his detriment. He, therefore, asks those who attach any importance to his opinions about the Congress "to judge them by those I have carefully expressed in my letters to the public press of England, which most of the leading Indian newspapers have done me the honour to copy into their columns, and not from garbled extracts of a private letter." It is said, however, by those who have read Mr. Caine's long effusions that he does not make himself quite clear. It would appear that the hon. gentleman has heard this remarked for, that there may now be no mistake, he says :—"What I intended to convey to the friend to whom I wrote was that the Congress party, so far as my impressions went, had no desire to supersede British Rule ; that they wish to share it ; but that the *main* responsibility of governing the country should remain in the hands of Englishmen. That the

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

MOTION FOR A SELECT COMMITTEE ADOPTED.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Bradlaugh moved a resolution disapproving the report of the Public Service (India) Commission in the following respects :—

1. Proposing to set aside the provisions of 33 and 34 Vic. C. 3, and to annul rights conferred upon individuals and privileges accorded to the Indian people by Statute.

2. Recommending that the opportunity of attaining high service both in the Covenanted Service and above the service by Indians duly qualified be (contrary to law) largely restricted and in some cases wholly abrogated.

3. Not carrying out the objects for which the Commission was appointed, viz., to submit a scheme possessing the elements of finality, and "to do full justice to the claims of the natives of India to higher and more extensive employment in the Public Service."

4. Making recommendations in opposition to the weight of evidence (such evidence being largely selected by the Commissioners themselves).

5. Generally putting forward such proposals as involve a serious breach of public faith with the people of India, and ignoring pledges made by Parliament, and that the House is of opinion that Her Majesty's Government should forthwith redeem the pledge given by the Secretary of State for India to appoint a Select Committee to inquire into the Administration of India.

After some discussion the House adopted the resolution to appoint a Select Committee.

THE SUGAR BILL.

In the House of Commons last evening Mr. W. H. Smith said that the consideration of the Bill relating to bounties on the Exportation of Sugar has been postponed by Government till next session.

THE EGYPTIAN PREFERENCES.

ST. PETERSBURG, JUNE 17.

The Russian Government have agreed to the approaching conversion of the five per cent. Egyptian Preferences.

THE PRINCE OF WALES ON LEPROSY IN INDIA AND AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales presided at a meeting yesterday of the Committee recently appointed for the purpose of carrying out arrangements to perpetuate by a memorial the recollection of the services rendered to humanity by the late Father Damien.

His Royal Highness in his speech paid a high tribute to the memory of the Belgian martyr, and remarked that leprosy was spreading in India, the Cape, and the Australasian colonies. He alluded to the benefits derived by compulsory isolation of those stricken by the dire disease, and concluded by suggesting that the Royal College of Physicians should reconsider the question of infection.

ANOTHER MEETING OF EMPERORS.

BERLIN, JUNE 17.

The Emperor of Russia meets the Emperor of Germany shortly.

The place of meeting will probably be Kiel.

SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, JUNE 17.

The Swiss Government have promised the Powers that they will introduce measures dealing with dangerous refugees.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR IN BURMA.

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 18.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will probably make an extensive tour of inspection in Burma this cold weather. His route will be through Cachar and Manipur to Tammu and the Upper Chindwin.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERALSHIP OF FORESTS.

Consequent on the illness of Colonel Bailey, the officiating appointment of Inspector-General of Forests will fall either to Mr. Hill, the Conservator of Forests in Burma, or Colonel Campbell Walker, at present on leave.

THE CONSIDERATION OF THE CANTONMENT BILL.

A conference between the legislative and military authorities will be held to-morrow at Simla to consider the Cantonment Bill.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 17.

The Hall Line steamer Branksom Hall arrived here from Kurrachee via Marseilles yesterday morning.

The Anchor Line steamer Roumania arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, yesterday afternoon.

SUEZ, JUNE 17.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Parramatta arrived here from Colombo yesterday morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rosetta arrived here from Colombo yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham left here yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Stuart, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived this evening.

COLOMBO, JUNE 18.

French mail steamer Natal, from China, arrived,

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats easier.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅜

The Manchester Market has been easier.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight.....	1s, 3⅞d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	98
3 per cent. French Rentes.....	85½exon.
4 per cent. Rupee paper.....	67½
4½ per cent. „	70½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	108½
Bar Silver	42 1-16

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, JUNE 17.

10 p.m.	83·4

TUESDAY, JUNE 18.

6 a.m.	82·8
10 a.m.	86·2
2 p.m.	86·9
4 p.m.	86·6

THE GRAND CHARTREUSE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ANNECY, SAVOY, MAY 29.

HAVING written last from Aix-le-Bains it will, I think, be well to mention some few particulars regarding the excursions made from that place. The old town of Chambery can be reached by train from Aix in half an hour, which, with its fine old chateau, the residence of the former Dukes of Savoy, its museum, chapel, and grand statue to the great DeBouis, of Oriental fame, supported by three elephants life-size at its base, discharging jets of water from their trunks, is well worth a visit. The Monastery of Haute Combe, at the opposite side of Lake Bourget from Aix, is also an interesting place to see. There, in the chapel attached to the monastery, the tombs of the former Dukes of Savoy with some fine statues are to be found. Some of our party were fortunate enough to get shown over the parts of the monastery, not usually open to the public, which are occupied by the monks and also the State apartment set apart for the use of the Dukes of Savoy when they visited the place in olden times. The situation of the monastery on the banks of Lake Bourget with snow-capped mountains in the background is very picturesque. The *Col du chat*, a gorge between the mountains over the lake, from which the Valley of the Rhone with Mont Blanc in the distance, can be seen, makes a pleasant afternoon drive on a fine day.

But by far the most interesting place to visit is the Grand Chartreuse, which is so well-known as having given its name to the excellent liqueur, for the manufacture of which the monks possess the secret and the monopoly. Starting from Aix at 10 a.m. in a char-a-banc with four powerful horses the Grand Chartreuse, which is at a distance of thirty-four miles from Aix, may be reached by 5 p.m. Our party consisted of ten persons, of whom four were gentlemen and six ladies, and was a very lively one. The ascent is some 4,000 feet, and the scenery from the village of St. Laurent upwards very grand. On reaching the monastery the gentlemen only were admitted. A dispensation from the Pope is required to gain admission for a lady, and the last one given was to Her Majesty the Queen of England, who, after being taken round the premises, presented the Father Superior with a gold crucifix as a memento of her visit. The ladies were, however, received and hospitably entertained by a few nuns, who have a separate residence close to the monastery. There are at present forty-four fathers and thirty-eight brothers in the monastery. Of these, one, the Father Procurateur, was formerly a Russian General, who fought in the Crimea, another is an Italian, and the rest are either Swiss or French. A short time ago there was a monk who was an Englishman, but he, we heard, had been sent to join a convent belonging to the same Carthusian Order in England. On the evening of our arrival we were informed that after being fed and lodged for the night we would be taken round to see the monastery in the morning. The first thing with which we were provided was a glass each of the genuine green Chartreuse, which certainly was so very comforting after our long drive that we could well enter into the spirit of the following lines written in its praise :—

"Who would refuse
Green-eyed Chartreuse ?
Liqueur for heretics,
Turks, Christians, or Jews ;
For beggar or queen ;
For monk or for dean ;
Ripened and mellow
(The green, not the yellow),
Give it its dues,
Gay little fellow,
Dressed up in green !
I love thee too well, O !
Laughing Chartreuse !
O ! the delicate hues
That thrill through the green !—
Colours which Greuze
Would die to have seen !
With thee would DeMusset
Sweeten his Muse ;
Use not abuse,
Bright little fellow !
(The green, not the yellow),
O the taste and the smell O !
Never refuse
A kiss on the lips from
Jealous Chartreuse !"

Our dinner was then served, and consisted of soup made of bread, potatoes, and eggs, some half-dried fish, an omelette, maccaroni, and bread and cheese, with almonds and figs for dessert, light claret, and to wind up with a glass or two each of yellow Chartreuse—no meat, tea, or coffee can be consumed inside the monastery. At nine o'clock we were locked in for the night and soon afterwards shown to our sleeping apartments, which, although very small and plainly furnished, were fairly comfortable. We determined to attend the midnight service held in the chapel by the monks, and managed to while the time away very pleasantly enough in one of the cells, where we assembled till it commenced. The chapel was not far away from our cells, and seats were assigned to us in the gallery. When at midnight we entered the building, with its high walls and vaulted roof, was in darkness and remained so throughout the service, except for the small amount of light afforded by a few dark lanterns held by the monks and opened only when required to let them see to read from the books placed before them. The place had a weird appearance, and the monotonous drone of the chanting and reading was quite funereal. The service was continued with no variety for nearly two hours, and we were then very glad to get under the blankets in our cots after being thoroughly chilled in the chapel, the cold of which in the winter, as there is no way of warming it, must be very severe. The following morning, after having had our breakfast at 8 o'clock, which consisted of precisely the same fare as we had for dinner on the previous evening, we were taken round the monastery, and visited the private chapels, cloisters, library, senate room, and the cemetery where the monks are buried inside the courtyard. Then, after a deputation of two from our party, consisting of an old Indian officer and an English Protestant clergyman, had paid their respects to the Father Procurateur, and we, finding no payment whatever was demanded from us, had placed in the box in which offerings are collected such sums as were considered sufficient recompense for the hospitality and shelter we had received, we departed and returned to Aix in the same conveyance as we came, arriving at 5 p.m., after a very enjoyable drive and a most interesting trip.

It may be of use to those who contemplate visiting Aix to know something more about the hotels. Now the Hotel Splendide is undoubtedly the best as to situation and accommodation, but it is necessary to have a long purse to stay at it. The Beau Site and the Beau Sejour are both good hotels, where the charges are moderate. Many people go to the Hotel du Chateau Darrieux, which is the one where Cook's coupons are accepted, but, excepting for the goodness of its table, though the food is certainly not suitable for invalids, it cannot be recommended. The rooms are very small and stuffy and the attendance bad. The proprietor, being a former "chef" in one of the larger hotels, continues to devote his whole attention to the cooking, while leaving the management entirely to the female members of his family, from whom, judging from the complaints made, there appears to be some risk of meeting incivility. The charges certainly are moderate, but not more so than at several of the other good hotels.

The English will soon be leaving Aix, as but few of them remain during the heat of summer, when the place is filled with French people. Mr. Kittredge from Bombay is one of the recent arrivals. My letter having already exceeded its ordinary length, it will be best to reserve an account of Annecy with its beautiful lake and mountain scenery for my next.

MR. LEWIS'S APPEAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Colonel Major and I have received on behalf of the three poor girls for whom I pleaded last week more than we asked for, but not more than will be eventually required for their education. The gift of each donor has been separately acknowledged, except in the cases where the gifts were anonymous, and we have decided not to publish a list of subscribers in the papers; the sum total subscribed has reached Rs. 835, and no more is required.—Yours, &c.,

A GOLDWYER LEWIS.

THE IMPURITIES OF INDIAN WHEAT.

THE following memorandum, being dated June 14, has been addressed to H. E. the Governor by the Chamber of Commerce in relation to the impurities in Indian wheat. It is signed by the Hon. Mr. Forbes Adam as chairman, and Mr. Marshall, secretary.

My Lord,—Sensible of the active interest you have always taken in, and the efforts you have made to aid, the development of the wheat trade of this port, the committee of the Chamber of Commerce take the liberty of addressing you regarding the conference on the subject of impurities in Indian wheat held at the India Office on 8th May, a report of which, although not yet officially published, your Lordship has doubtlessly observed in the public press. From a perusal of the proceedings, it is apparent that the adoption of a proposal—which originally emanated from this Chamber—that all arrival contracts made in England for the sale of Bombay wheat should be based on a refraction of not exceeding 2 per cent. of dirt and other impurities was not carried owing to the opposition of the London Corn Trade Association, who stated their objections in a paper of some length, but of which for the purpose of this letter, it will be sufficient to quote only the concluding summary of reasons. These, for convenience of reference, my committee have numbered as follows :—

1. Seeing, therefore, that the natural condition at present of Indian wheats is to contain about 4 per cent of admixture on the Bombay side and 5 per cent. on the Calcutta.

2. That, under the circumstances, it is not practicable to induce the Indian shippers to change their system of purchasing, and instead of buying on the above natural refractions, to introduce an artificial basis of a 2 per cent. refraction.

3. That buyers *practically* are not prepared to pay a proportionately higher price for cleaner wheats.

4. That the system of selling on analysis here is altogether impracticable and unadvisable.

5. That the conditions of the Indian wheat trade, although slowly, are gradually improving.

6. That India ships all her wheat available for export year by year.

7. And that her development—in this branch at least—is not prevented by the present condition of wheat.

8. That interference of Government in questions of contract as between seller to buyer is unadvisable.

9. Our opinion is that it is not advisable or desirable to try and force sudden and radical changes in the natural condition of a trade, but that it is preferable to let the improvement come gradually out of the trade itself, taking it for granted that merchants, sellers and buyers, shippers and consumers, &c., are too keenly alive to their interests to allow any opportunity for improvement in their trade when such becomes advisable to pass by.

Were the committee addressing only the members of this Chamber, experts in the trade and practically familiar with its basis and conditions, it would be sufficient to point out that these reasons are one and all contrary to ascertained facts and experience, and that the conclusions drawn from them are necessarily erroneous and misleading. But that the arguments of the London Corn Trade Association may not find official record without criticism, my committee deem it desirable to deal with each separately, though as concisely as possible.

(1) The statement that the natural condition at present of Indian wheats is to contain about 4 per cent. of admixture on the Bombay side and 5 per cent. on the Calcutta, is, so far as Bombay is concerned, absolutely incorrect, and, judging from the evidence officially collected, is equally erroneous as regards Calcutta. These figures no doubt represent the admixture as shipped—practically under the compulsion of the objectionable form of contract maintained by the London Corn Trade Association—but the committee of this Chamber unhesitatingly assert that even under the primitive mode of preparation hitherto prevalent, and without special cleaning machinery the natural condition of the bulk of Bombay wheats, as they could be delivered by the farmers, would show less than 2 per cent. of admixture.

(2.) The misleading nature of reason (1) relegates this to the same position, but how it is open for the London Corn Trade Association to allege that "it is not practicable to induce Indian shippers to change their system of purchasing" in face of the unanimous request of the entire body of exporters from Bombay that the trade should be based on a 2 per cent. refraction, my committee are unable to explain.

(3.) That buyers are not prepared to pay a proportionately higher price for cleaner wheats may be partially correct, so far as speculators are concerned. For their purposes, no doubt, the widest form of contract giving purchasers the most limited possible power of rejection on the score of quality is the easiest to manipulate, but the replies received to the India Office circular of 31st December 1888 afford most overwhelming evidence to the contrary from the millers of the United Kingdom, who must be regarded as the real or ultimate buyers.

(4.) The proposal that 2 per cent. shall be the limit of admixture does not necessarily imply the analysis of every shipment, as practical experience enables experts to arrive at an exceedingly close estimate without the necessity of having recourse to exact analysis. But independently of this, if the Liverpool Corn Trade who handle three-fourths of the Bombay wheat imported into the United Kingdom find no difficulty in adopting a 2 per cent. refraction, why should London find it impracticable to deal with one-fourth? Moreover, the trade in Bombay itself, so far as future delivery contracts go is entirely based on exact analysis which works well and without special friction.

(5.) That the conditions of the Indian wheat trade, although slowly, are gradually improving is not an argument, even if entirely correct, strictly applicable to the real point at issue, but neither recent statistics nor the other reason advanced by the London Corn Trade Association themselves bear this out. In relation to the latter, in fact, the statement embodies an obvious contradiction. If the conditions are gradually improving they are susceptible of further immediate and accelerated improvement, which reason No. (2) says in effect they are not.

(6.) That India ships all her wheat available for export year by year is equally irrelevant. No statement to the contrary, so far as my committee are aware, has ever been advanced. What this Chamber of Commerce asserts as representing the wheat exporters of Bombay is, that India does so export but at less than the legitimate value of the produce both by the lower average price which dirty as compared with clean wheat commands, and also by the loss incurred in transporting and dealing with a large percentage of dirt and other impurities. It is scarcely necessary to point out that the deficiency in value which thus ultimately accrues to the producer must tend to restrict production.

(8.) Calls for no special remark from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce as it has never advocated Governmental interference between buyer and seller in this connection.

(9.) To deal with the final conclusions arrived at by the London Corn Trade Association, my committee are quite at one with them that it is not desirable to force sudden and radical changes on trade, but that it is preferable to let the improvement come out of the trade itself, taking it for granted that merchants, sellers and buyers, shippers and consumers, are too keenly alive to their interests to allow any opportunity for improvement in their trade—when such becomes advisable—to pass by. This, the committee of the Chamber venture to say, most accurately describes the character and origin of the movement for a modification of the terms of London arrival contracts in Indian wheats. The demand originates not in one section of the trade, but from the majority, who are most deeply and vitally interested, the shippers who virtually also represent the producers on the one side, and the ultimate buyers or consumers on the other. The objection to the improvement comes only from a minority of the middlemen, and it is not surprising if the character of this obstruction should have given rise in some quarters to suggestions of legislative interference. These suggestions, however, this Chamber has never countenanced, but still holds that Government have it in their power to enormously facilitate and benefit trade by collecting and furnishing information and affording means of discussion in matters of leading interest and moment to the general welfare of the country It is notably so in this instance. As your Lordship is aware, this Chamber addressed the London Corn Trade Association direct representing the advisability of altering the form of contract, so as to afford an inducement to improve the quality of the wheat shipped from India. In declining to accept the suggestions of the Chamber the Association gave no reasons for so doing, but their reasons having been evolved at a conference held recently under the auspices of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the Committee of the Chamber trust your Lordship may have an opportunity of recording these criticism on them in the same quarter.

Thanking your Lordship for the extreme courtesy and attention with which the representations of the Chamber on this and other subjects have hitherto been received, and venturing to hope that your Lordship will continue unabated your interest in and exertions for the improvement in the quality of Indian wheat.

NATIVE VIEW OF THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

A NATIVE Broker writes to us on the currency question as follows:—However deep a thinker a man may be, when he begins to think on a subject with some prejudice or motive he is often led astray, and such is the case with some of the best thinkers of England. Hence I do not feel surprised to read now and then in your journal as well as in your contemporaries of several individuals of high position and varied experience engaged in finding out some or other means to raise the value of silver. Silver and gold are just like other metals, and the laws which regulate the values of other metals are just the same which regulate the values of silver and gold. They are more durable and more scarce (though not more useful), and consequently better adapted for currency. Some of these other metals, for instance, copper and iron, are often much fluctuating, and have been much depreciated Poor fellows: no one cares for them! While for silver and gold, merchants, bankers, and ministers are thinking by days and night. This is because they are used in currency, and they are tokens of value. Consequently any change that takes place in the value of any article is shown by them. Thus they have got an importance, and are considered by some ready wealth. But suppose if inconvertible paper currency were to be introduced, what will be their use? (Of course, their use will be just like other metals.) Inconvertible paper currency is not absolutely impossible. In some countries under emergency it has been tried for a limited time with success. But from fear of misuse it has been abolished. Then to give much importance to the fall or rise of silver or gold is not of much consequence. Many other things have fallen in value, and when some of them are compared with silver, the value of silver will be seen to have risen. But we compare the value of silver with that of gold, and find it to have fallen. One cause which has made silver to fall has made gold to rise, and this is the substitution of gold for silver in currency. If this cause is removed, its effect will remove by itself. Silver will rise to some extent, and gold will fall to that extent. The above cause, which has contributed the fall of silver and rise of gold, is artificial, and it can be removed or not; but besides this one there are other natural causes, and as long as they are not removed the restoration of the former ratio between the value of silver and gold is absolutely impossible. The fall in the value of silver does not affect commerce. It only affects those who have their income in silver coins.

DARING HOUSEBREAKING AND CLEVER CAPTURE.

Two cases of theft by housebreaking of a daring character, in one of which a clever capture of the robber was made, came before Mr. P. Ryan yesterday for disposal. On Monday night a house at Muddonpoora, Byculla, occupied by Ragbursing Beharilal was broken into. A box was forced open, and from it were carried away a number of silver ornaments, valued altogether at Rs. 69-12-4. On the robbery being discovered, the police was communicated with and a watch set. Early yesterday morning a constable stationed opposite Byculla railway station noticed a man stealthily entering the railway compound, as if afraid of being seen. The man was promptly arrested, and on a search being made the stolen ornaments were found in his possession. The man who gave the name of Shewnarayen Shivsha pleaded guilty to the charge brought against him, and was sentenced to suffer twelve months' rigorous imprisonment. The other case was even more daring and impudent in its character. Moola Abdool Hoosein, a Mahomedan priest residing at Phool Gully, was on Monday visited by Nooroodin Noosabhoy. They left together about noon, the priest locking his door behind him. They went to a shop in Dastur Street, where Nooroodin suddenly turned to the priest and asked him to wait as he would return in a few minutes. But Nooroodin failing to keep his promise, the priest, after allowing a reasonable time to elapse, left the shop also. Then it transpired that Nooroodin had only left his priest to rob him. The padlock with which he had fastened the door lay broken on the ground. The thief in selecting his plunder made a curious choice. All that was missing was a wooden box, which contained sundry articles, including some clothes, a looking-glass, bottles of painkiller, cakes of soap, and a watch and chain. The more impudent part of the affair was that Nooroodin returned later in the afternoon to visit the priest again as if nothing had happened. But he was promptly handed over to the police, and yesterday he commenced a nine months' term of rigorous imprisonment.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

THE Viceroy did not go to Naldera after all, and it was just as well, writes the *Saturday Evening Journal*. On Sunday and Monday morning it rained a good deal, and the outlook in Simla was monsoonish to a degree. Truth to say, the change was welcome, for the heat lately has been unusual; a continuance of such hot weather would have made one think more kindly of the plains. Some of the cricketers on Saturday were fairly roasted by the sun.

THE NALDERA CAMP.

His Excellency the Viceroy is greatly taken with camp-life at Naldera. He has been out twice, and meditates a third trip. Probably, the charm lies in getting away from the cares of state and the formalities of Simla. Naldera is fifteen miles out by road, beyond Mashobra. The tents are visible from Simla, and there is telegraphic communication by a single wire which is carried from Elysium down a deep valley for some two thousand feet.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Sir Frederick Roberts is another absentee from Simla. His Excellency is not over-fond of society, and when at Simla is inclined to take himself off to Mashobra as often as possible. This year he has fairly made Mashobra his head-quarters, not much to the satisfaction of those officers who have to visit him daily, as a ride out to Mashobra every morning interferes a good deal with the duties of the day. The officers in question are thinking of applying for travelling allowance. If this tendency on the part of the heads of society to withdraw into the interior is allowed free play, we shall shortly be having another exodus question raised in Simla itself. This would be a curious and not very far-fetched development of the hills controversy. Several other high officials are either off, or are going off shortly, to Narkunda and elsewhere. The Lieutenant-Governor has not yet declared his intention of shaking off the trammels of Simla, and retiring into sylvan solitude.

A SMALL DANCE.

Lady Lansdowne gave a small dance at the Viceregal Lodge on Thursday evening, to which about a hundred and fifty persons were invited. This is said to be the first of a series of such dances which her Ladyship intends to give during the season, and they certainly are more enjoyable than the larger State entertainments.

THE THEATRES.

There seems to be some little hitch in the theatrical arrangements at Simla this season, which is attributable in no small degree to the departure of Colonel Morton, who for so long held sway as manager of most of the arrangements, and who seldom found much difficulty in persuading amateurs to come forward. This now seems to be all changed for the worse, as it is stated that "The Colonel," which was to have been produced shortly, is likely to fall through, owing to the difficulty in filling the parts efficiently. It is also said that Captain Thorneycroft has not yet been able to secure a leading lady for his burlesque of "The Field of the Cloth of Gold."

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT THORNTON, Scottish Rifles, remains in England on leave until September next.

AN additional Veterinary Hospital for the accommodation of British cavalry at an outlay of Rs. 9,750 has been sanctioned for Rawalpindi.

THE construction of stables for 132 horses of British cavalry at a cost of Rs. 26,000 at Rawalpindi and for 129 horses at Rs. 29,394 at Sialkot has been sanctioned.

THE twenty-second annual meeting of the Southern India Rifle Association will commence at Bangalore on the 11th September and will last probably a fortnight.

THE following officers are to be employed with the Army Service Corps at Aldershot:—Lieutenants Long, Durham Light Infantry; King, Worcestershire Regiment; and Webb, Leicestershire Regiment.

THE following postings are ordered:—To 1s Battalions Major Ward and Captain Mayhew, Border Regiment; and Captain Watts, West Yorkshire Regiment. To 2nd Battalion: Second Lieutenant Lush, West Yorkshire Regiment.

THE following appointments are made:—Captain Maisey, 30th Punjab Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Second-in-Command, 29th Punjab Infantry. Lieutenant Luard, 5th Punjab Infantry, is transferred to the 2-2nd Gurkhas. Lieutenant Venner is appointed Quartermaster, 10th Bengal Infantry. Lieutenant Bell, Worcestershire Regiment, resigns his probationary appointment in the 28th Punjab Infantry.

THE SIND FORESTS.

REFERRING to a recent order of the Government of Bombay regarding the conservation of the Sind Forests, the *Indian Forester* writes:—

The slowness, we may more appropriately say stagnation, of promotion in the Forest Department throughout India is notorious. Officers of 18, 19, and even 20 years' service, whose zeal and good work have been year after year publicly recognised by Government, are still vegetating as Deputy Conservators of the 3rd and 2nd grades. In such circumstances the least that our rulers can do to keep all promotion running in the Department itself; but the Bombay Government has just perpetrated an injustice for which it can plead no extenuating circumstance. Colonel MacRae, Conservator of Forests in Sind, having taken privilege leave, Lord Reay's Government have thought it proper to pass over all the officers of the Department and appoint a junior Civilian, a mere Second Assistant Collector, to the vacant post. It is not as if the Bombay Forest Department list contained no one fit to carry on the duties of Conservator. Not to mention half a dozen other names, we have Mr. Desai, a Deputy Conservator of the 1st grade of nearly 20 years' standing, the greater part of whose long service has been spent in Sind. Mr. Wroughton, a Deputy Conservator of the 2nd grade of nearly 18 years' standing, who is acknowledged to be one of the the best Forest Officers both inside and outside his Presidency.

The Bombay Government has most disingenuously attempted to justify its action by appealing to Rule I. of Section V. of the Pay and Acting Allowance Code, which discourages, in the interests of economy, the transfer of officers over long distances to fill temporary vacancies. But we fail to see how any right or fair-minded person can admit the applicability of this rule in the present case. The Doctor in charge of the Residency at Khatmandoo goes away on privilege leave. A globe-trotter, perfectly innocent of the art of healing, but willing to undertake anything, from holding temperance meetings to administering a Province, happens to find himself in the neighbourhood of the Residency. He is forthwith appointed Surgeon to the Residency, on the ground that Rule I. of Section V. of Pay and Acting Allowance Code forbids the transfer of a Medical Officer from some distant district of British territory.

Feeling that the argument based on a misreading of the Pay and Acting Allowance Code was a very unsatisfactory one, Lord Reay's Government have clutched at another straw. They have actually declared that the management of the Sind forests makes little or no demand upon scientific forestry. We should like to know what that other forestry is, which, being a thing *sui generis*, is something quite distinct from scientific forestry. Even the timber-trader's business requires special experence, which the most profound knowledge of the Indian Law Codes and Land Revenue Systems will not help a man to acquire by inspiration within the period between the appearance of a gazette notification and the assumption of his new duties. Granted, for the sake of argument, that the Conservator of Forests in Sind is the victim of a misnomer, and that he should be correctly styled Chief Timber Trader to the Bombay Government in Sind, this does not prove that the administration of justice and the collection of land revenue has been sufficient preparation for carrying on efficiently the duties of such a post. Mr. Steele is, no doubt, a most excellent Magistrate and Revenue Collector, otherwise his Government would not have singled him out for such special promotion as they have given him; but he himself, we are sure, feels more than any one else the falseness of his position.

We have shown that, under the most favourable assumptions, the action of the Bombay Government is entirely without justification. But it is not only unjustifiable, it is also in direct contravention of the standing rules for the recruitment of the controlling staff of the Forest Department. These rules expressly lay down that appointments in the controlling staff shall be given only to specially trained men sent out by the Secretary of State, or to men already in the Department, who have deserved promotion by meritorious work. To admit any other class of recruit is an infringement of standing rules, which can only be permitted by the Secretary of State. In the present case, the Secretary of State's sanction has not been asked for. The Government of Bombay has shown itself so high-handed in the matter, so entirely above all rules laid down even for the guidance of a Government, that the only remedy against the recurrence of another injustice of this nature is to draw the attention of the Secretary of State to the present grievance, and to warn all intending candidates for the Forestry Class at Cooper's Hill that, if successful in their examinations, they are likely, towards the end of a long and arduous career, to find themselves superseded by a youthful Civilian, whose only qualification to become the head of their Department is that he is a Civilian.

We have, for the sake of argument, assumed that no professional knowledge is required to administer the Sind Forest Department. But, if the truth is to be told, there never was a province in which high professional attainments were more urgently required than in the province of Sind. Readers of the annual progress reports cannot but be struck by the almost total absence of professional work shown in the account of each year's forest administration in Sind. We have too much in it of the cutting down of the forests and the carriage of fuel in river steamers belonging to the Department. What we urgently want now is a thorough scientific exploration of the forests resources of the province and well-devised schemes for the systematic utilization, of these resources, so that while being fully utilized, they may, at the same time, be maintained unabated, and, if possible, even extended and improved. To carry out this work requires something more than a mere Timber Agency, to which the Government desire to reduce the Forest Administration; it requires highly trained foresters, or, in the words of the Bombay Government "Scientific Forestry" of a very high order. That Government was ill-advised when it permitted the province to get rid of the several trained officers it possessed a few years ago. As the results of following such advice it now finds itself obliged to confess that it has no Forest Officer in Sind, besides the substantive Conservator, who is fit to administer the forest affairs of the province.

THE RUFFORD HALL IN THE CYCLONE.

THE s.s. Rufford Hall was due at Karachi on Monday last, but owing to her having met with cyclonic weather reported last week to be passing from the Cutch coast she was delayed a day longer, writes the Karachi paper. She entered the cyclone on Sunday, the 9th instant, and but for precautionary measures adopted by the Captain she might have sustained very serious damages. Finding how the cyclone was travelling Captain Moffat very wisely turned his vessel round, and worked his way out of it after the lapse of several hours. This, however, was not effected without damage. A large life boat on the saloon poop was stove in, the iron bulwarks on one side have been bent towards the outer side of the vessel, the rivets having been wrenched off, besides several other minor damages. Colonel Conway-Gordon was a passenger by the vessel.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, June 18.—Pressure has decreased slowly over Chota Nagpur and also in the south of the peninsula, and elsewhere it has risen, the rise being large along the foot of the hills in North-Western India and rapid in Bengal, Assam, and Burma. The small depression lying near Burdwan yesterday has travelled west-south-westward to Chota Nagpur. No other important change in distribution. Winds are still strong across the west coast, but the force is decreasing, and the Bay current is now entering Bengal and passing up the Gangetic Valley. Temperature is falling in central parts of the country and Bengal and is rising in Upper India and at the peninsula. The mean temperature is slightly excessive in the Punjab, Bombay, and Madras. Rain is general and moderately heavy in Burma, Bengal, the Central Provinces, and Malabar, and slight and scattered elsewhere.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Colaba.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously registered... ...	9 51	8 67	9 8	
June 16, Sunday...	0 4	0 26	0 15	
„ 17, Monday	0 1	...	...	
Total... ...	9 52	8 93	9 23	
Total of corresponding date last year.....	4 11	4 80	5 18	6 11

FOR some time an electric tram-car has been running in Paris between the Place de la Madeleine and the Levallois Gate.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the members of the Municipal Corporation was held on Monday at the Municipal Offices, Mr. Grattan Geary President, occupied the chair, and the other gentlemen present were:—Surgeon-Major J. Arnott, Major W. P. Walshe, the Hon. Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani and Pherozesha Merwanjee Mehta, Col. G. L. C. Merewether, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. H. C. Burder, J. R. Duxbury, R. Gilbert, A. M. Gubbay, J. F. Fernandez, Amirudeen Tyebjee, Bhugwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Dinshah Eduljee Wacha, Eknath Raghunath Khote, Fazulbhai Jamabhai Lalji, Harkisondas Narrotumdas, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Jiwanjee Jamshedjee Modi, Kaikhusro Nowrojee Kabrajee, Meherjeebhai Rustamjee Setna, Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Naorojee Beiramjee Suntook, Narotamdas Govardhandas, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathubhoy, Raghunath Narayen Khote, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Mungulas Nathoobhoy, and Tribhowandas Varjeewandas.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT OF THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

The Corporation further considered the resolution of the Standing Committee, dated 27th February 1889, regarding the Commissioner's proposals for improving the Victoria Gardens, and retaining on improved principles the zoological collection therein.

Mr. Gilbert proposed "that, with reference to the resolution of the Standing Committee, No. 7005, dated 27th February last, the Corporation approves of the proposals contained in letter No. 1969S, of 20th February 1889, from the Commissioner to the Municipal Secretary, except as regards the question of charging fees for admission to the Gardens, in respect to which this Corporation is of opinion that no fees whatever should be charged for admission to the Gardens or any part thereof. And that the Commissioner be requested to prepare an estimate for the various improvements suggested and for the annual expenditure necessary for maintaining the zoological collection when such improvements are carried out, and submit the same to the Corporation." He said that the question came twice before the old Corporation last year—first when there was a proposal made that the Corporation should give an annual sum towards the maintenance of the collection of animals kept up by Mr. Phipson; and, secondly, when Dr. Blaney proposed that the zoological collection at the Victoria Gardens should be abolished. On both these occasions the matter was thoroughly gone into and discussed by the old Corporation, and there seemed to be a consensus of opinion among the members that the collection should be retained, and that an increase should be made in the annual grant of the Gardens, in order that the animals might be kept in a better condition. In consequence of what fell at that meeting he had brought forward the resolution which he had just submitted to the meeting. The Standing Committee had left it to the Corporation to express their opinion as to whether or not the Gardens should be left open for the public free of charge, and that body had also asked that the Municipal Commissioner should make an estimate of the costs they would have to incur in effecting the improvements. The most important points in the Commissioners letter were that the zoological collection should be retained, that the animals should be looked after better by a properly trained keeper, and that new houses should be built and scattered in various parts of the Gardens, so that the animals be not kept in the confined space as they now were. He (Mr. Gilbert) approved of everything the Commissioner had stated in his letter, with the exception of the provision that the zoological collection should be walled round, and should be open on certain days to those only who paid the charges. In the first place, as mentioned by the Commissioner, the Corporation would have to apply to Government to permit them to close the Gardens on certain days of the week and to restrict the rights of the public in them. Even if the Government were to grant them the permission, it would be very difficult for them to get anything out of the public in the shape of fees charged for admission into the Gardens. A large majority of those who visited the Gardens belonged to the poorer classes. It was true that the richer classes visited the Gardens on Sundays and other days, and a small sum might be obtained from them in the shape of fees; but, in order to collect these fees, it would be necessary for them to fence round the animals, and a certain number of ticket collectors and others would also have to be engaged, and he (Mr. Gilbert) very much doubted that there would be any profit whatever left to the Municipality. He pointed out forcibly that the poor people of this city had a strong claim upon them, inasmuch as they were also heavily taxed in octroi duties on the necessaries of life. Some sacrifice ought to be made for the benefit of the poorer classes, and he was therefore very much in favour of throwing the Gardens open to the public free of charge, as it was at present. He thought that all of them were agreed that the zoological collection in the Victoria Gardens was in a disgraceful state. (Hear, hear.) He did not wish to attribute blame to anybody, because he thought that it required a man of special knowledge to understand and look after the collection of animals; but he could not help remarking that a great deal of the suffering of the animals in the Gardens at the present moment was entirely due to the filthy condition in which they were kept. He saw in the estimates that only three coolies were kept for the purpose of feeding and looking after these beasts, which was certainly not enough. If, as Mr. Ollivant proposed, they employed a proper man

tried and proved a failure, they could not so easily impose fees then.

Mr. Pherozesha Mehta said he did not quite know what Mr. Sayani meant by his amendment; but if he meant that certain days should be set apart on which fees would be charged for admission to the Gardens, he quite agreed with him.

Mr. Sayani said that was exactly what he meant.

Mr. Mehta said that in that case he would strongly support the amendment. He thought he could say that his sympathies for the poorer classes were as strong as Mr. Gilbert's, but he was inclined to give the richer classes also a chance of visiting the Gardens, whereas all that Mr. Gilbert said tended to advocate the monopoly of the Gardens by the poorer classes all the week through. They were all of opinion that the collection of animals in the Gardens should be improved, but to do this they should provide ways and means of doing it, and to his mind there was no more convenient or reasonable method than making those people who went to the Gardens pay a fee for the pleasure they derived by going there. These fees would provide the means by which the collection in the Gardens would be kept in a proper state; and having secured that, then they could give vent to their sympathies for the poorer classes by setting apart certain days of the week on which no fee would be charged for admission.

Mr. Duxbury said he agreed with the last speaker. At the present time the Gardens were monopolised by the great unwashed. He thought that the upper classes should have a chance of visiting the zoological collection there. He said he would suggest that one or two days in the week should be set apart for the upper classes, the remaining five days being reserved for the great unwashed. He would impose a small fee of two annas a head, which would come to a good round sum when collected from the large number of people who would go there under the new arrangement; but at present the better classes of people were afraid of going there, and it was quite out of the question to attempt to take a lady there, for the visitor was sure to see a number of half nude people basking in the sun in all parts of the Gardens.

Mr. Burder said that he was certainly of the same opinion on that question as Mr. Gilbert. The opinions of the other speakers when put in plain words came to this, that they did not mind providing a place of recreation for the poorer classes, but they did not want to go there in company with the poor man. They should remember that they were not spending their own money only, but the money of the poorest among the people too, and that they had as much right to mix with the richer classes either at the zoological gardens or elsewhere, as the richer classes had to mingle with them. Mr. Mehta had spoken as if only the poorer classes were allowed to go to the Gardens—every one was allowed to go; each one of the gentlemen before him could go there every day and all day; but by setting apart certain days for the richer classes, they would exclude the poorer people from going. One of the Commissioners had said that he objected to seeing the bare backs of people in the Gardens. All he could say was that the sooner a person who lived in India got used to that sight the better. He concluded by saying that he would support the proposition of Mr. Gilbert.

Mr. Wacha said he could not see how the levying of fees would in any way secure the object sought. The richer classes would not be prevented from going to the Gardens on the days when everyone was allowed free. Mr. Sayani had spoken of the very great objection there was in the poorer classes being allowed in when the richer classes wished to go, but there would be nothing to prevent some of the poorer people paying a fee and going in, and if the contention of Mr. Sayani and his supporters was correct then the richer classes would give over visiting the Gardens even on the days when fees were charged, the result of which would be that there would be no income derived, and they would be in the same position as they were then in with a large debt on their hands, which would have been contracted by improving the Gardens and zoological collection.

Dr. Arnott remarked that the question before them was one as to how they were going to provide the money necessary to improve and maintain the zoological collection in the Victoria Gardens, and was no question of classes at all. On the one hand, they had a set of people who were constantly complaining of the disgraceful state of the Gardens; and while admitting the truth of the matter, they had no means of improving them. He agreed with the Commissioner's proposal that there should be a small fee levied on people visiting the Gardens. He did not think it was a hardship for the poor people of the city to pay a small charge for being allowed to visit the Gardens, for he was sure that those who saw the people on their holidays and festivals could not fail to remark that they freely spent their money on merry-go-rounds and kindred amusements, and he was certain that if they were asked to spend an anna or two on the Gardens they would not object to do so. He hoped the Corporation would take a sensible view of the matter, and would not be led away by any sentiment. If the fees were charged the condition of the Gardens and zoological collection would be vastly improved, and would thus be a source of real pleasure to the poorer classes.

Mr. Kapadia was in favour of certain days being set apart for the free admission of the masses, and he was in accordance with the Commissioner's proposal that a certain fee should be charged.

Dr. Balchandra said it was absolutely necessary that some small fees should be levied on the visitors to the Gardens. From the remarks that had been made he gathered that on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays the poorer classes should be admitted free. He would suggest that half of Sunday be also set apart, as on that day the poorer classes would have a holiday, and would be sure to take advantage of it to visit the Gardens.

Mr. Kabrajee said that Mr. Duxbury by calling the people who visited the Gardens the great unwashed made a great mistake, as they consisted principally of mill-hands and other people who, though poor, were respectable. If the people who visited the Gardens at present were so filthy and so immodestly clad that respectable people could not bear to look on them, arrangements ought to be made, so that no one immodestly dressed ought to be allowed to enter the Gardens. In his opinion the Gardens in Bombay were intended more for the use of the poor than for the rich, as the latter always had their own grounds planted and laid out in such a manner that they had scarcely any need to leave home for the pleasure of being in a garden, whereas with the poor it was quite different; whenever they wished to enjoy the delights of being in a garden, they had to leave their miserable homes and visit a public garden. Notwithstanding this, he was not inclined to support Mr. Gilbert's proposition. If they were to put the Gardens in a state worthy of the city, they should be supplied with the means of doing so. When they saw that the whole question resolved itself into one of money, they should try and devise some means of making the thing a self-supporting one, and he thought the Commissioner's proposition was about the best that could be made. He had been carefully studying the matter, and he thought the scale of fees proposed by the Commissioner was too high. He would suggest that in place of annas pice should be substituted in the scale, or that the one or two annas which was fixed as the charge for an individual should be the charge for a family. It would become exceedingly hard for a poor man with a family to have to pay five or six annas to be allowed to visit the Gardens. On the other hand, he would raise the price of a season-ticket from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10; but even in that case he would like the fee to be fixed, not for individuals, but for, say, a carriage full of people. His only object was to make the Gardens decent and yet self-supporting, but without inflicting any burden on the masses of the people for whose special benefit, he contended, that the Gardens had been established. For those who would not like to associate with the masses of the people he would set apart a certain day on which an enhanced fee should be charged. As an amendment he would propose that the Corporation approves of the proposals contained in the Municipal Commissioner's letter for the improvement of the Victoria Gardens, but resolves that the following fees be charged:—"Family tickets for a family of five persons per annum, Rs. 10. Daily tickets on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays up to 4 p.m., one anna to admit four persons; Tuesdays and Thursdays after 4 p.m., two annas; and on Saturday after 4 p.m., four annas to admit four persons." That scale, he thought, would meet with the views of every one.

Mr. Modi said he begged to vote in favour of the original scheme. He sympathised fully with all that had fallen from Mr. Burder, but it was on account of his sympathy with the poor that he voted against that gentleman's proposal. He would ask Mr. Burder and Mr. Gilbert whether they would wish the poor people of Bombay to have the use of the best garden in India, and he was sure they would say, yes. Then he would ask them whether, as things were managed at present, it was possible to improve the Gardens? He was sure they would say no, as they could not afford to spend any money on them.

The Municipal Commissioner said that it was unfortunate, when there was a subject of that kind before the Corporation, on which happily all the members were of one opinion, that he should have to disagree with Mr. Gilbert. They all knew that Mr. Gilbert was a great lover of animals, though he was afraid that his love of them took the form of pursuing them to death rather than to the prolonging of their days (laughter), though in that particular case he was sure that Mr. Gilbert took up the question with a view of alleviating the suffering of the animals in the Gardens and of prolonging their lives. In his views regarding the projected improvement of the condition of the animals he entirely concurred, but in his process of effecting this improvement he disagreed. They had tried direct taxation to improve matters for many years, but they had failed, so that now they would have to try some other system. He had proposed a system, and they could but try it. If it failed, all they would have to do would be to discontinue it. What he proposed was only a suggestion, and he would wish to have it tried as such. It was because he believed that the great mass of visitors to the Gardens were poor people that he thought they should be improved to afford the visitors the greater pleasure when they visited them. When these poor people visited the Gardens, it was not for the purpose of seeing the botanical portion, but to see the animals, and so he thought some money should be provided for the improvement of the zoological collection. They all saw how necessary it was that something should be done; but for anything to be done funds were, of course, necessary, and to provide the funds would they resort to taxation or to his suggestion. He calculated that to thoroughly improve the Gardens it would take two lacs of rupees, and to keep them in a proper state it would cost about Rs. 12,000. That was to say, roughly speaking, it meant that about a quarter of a lac of rupees per annum would be required. Where was all this money to come from? He would not ask the Corporation to vote additional taxation amounting to two per cent. of the consolidated rate. Was it worth while to resort to that if all that they required could be done in another way. It was well known that in those towns of India where the public gardens were a success, that success was due to private donations and entrance fees, and not to taxation. When it was seen that that system was so successful in other parts of India he did not see why they should not give it a trial in Bombay. As to the attitude of Government in the matter, he said that one of the speakers had expressed a doubt as to whether it would allow the Corporation to levy a tax. Of course, it would be impossible for the Corporation to levy fees without the consent of Government; but Government had spontaneously come forward and intimated its willingness to sanction moderate charges being made for admission on certain days of the week. As to the fencing in of the Gardens, he did not at all mean that a certain portion of the Gardens should be cut off for the zoological collection, but that the whole Garden should be securely fenced in. At present they had too often to complain of the nuisances committed by the mill hands and of the theft of plants, etc., whereas the fencing would guard them against all that. He thought an outlay of Rs. 10,000 should be incurred in providing these improvements. He had had the advantage of consulting with Mr. Phipson, who had said that the cost of a large cage for the carnivora would be Rs. 1,500, and it would be necessary to provide cages for the smaller animals and the birds. If those who sat at that table were in earnest about having the condition of the animals in the Gardens improved, they would go about to their friends and get their support. If the Bombay public were in earnest about the matter, he was certain that the money required would be forthcoming. In referring to the question of the scale of fees he had laid down, he said it had been compiled after a great deal of consideration, and advised the Corporation not to alter it without bestowing a corresponding amount of consideration on it. He could wish that more members of the Corporation visited the Gardens, as he thought they would be pleased with the way they had been improved and with the way the present Superintendent did his work. Whether they agreed with Mr. Gilbert or Mr. Sayani, he was sure that the Corporation took an interest in the Gardens, and that they would not allow themselves to be held up to scorn and ridiculed by the rest of India by neglecting to improve the condition of the animals.

Dr. Blaney said that they found on that day the Corporation unanimously of opinion that the Victoria Gardens should be put in a better condition than they were before, and he was glad that they should be so. Mr. Gilbert had said that he had brought a proposal before the Corporation to abolish the zoological collection in the Gardens. Yes, he had done so, and because the zoological portion had been kept in a most miserable condition, for he was sure that every man of right feelings who visited the Gardens must have been pained to see the way the animals were kept, and as the best way to get the condition of the animals improved was to draw attention to them, he had brought forward that motion: that motion had been negatived. He would have them go back twenty years, and they would find that twenty years ago the Corporation were of exactly the same opinion regarding the animals as they were then, and there had been considerable discussion on the point. The Corporation then, as they did that day, thought that the condition of the animals should be improved. He remembered on one occasion supporting a motion exactly the same as the one put forward by the Commissioner on that day, and the Corporation were unanimous in wishing to pass that proposition, but it was found that both Government and the law were against the levying of fees. On that account, and on that account alone, the subject had been allowed to drop. They found now that Government was willing to modify the rule and to allow the Corporation to make rules to keep the Gardens open or closed and to charge fees. If that had been done twenty years ago they need not have been there at that time considering the state of the Gardens. With advancing times they had advancing Governments, and they saw now that the clause prohibiting the levying of fees should not be allowed to stand for all time. So in defence of himself and of the Corporation he said they were always ready to improve the Gardens. The Gardens had been going on from bad to worse until at last it was said that if they wanted to see cruelty to animals they should go to the Victoria Gardens. His motion for abolishing the zoological collection was made because it was a disgrace to humanity and to that Corporation. If the sight of the animals afforded pleasure to the people who went to see them instead of pain, he would have been the last member of that Corporation to propose the abolition of the collection. As the Corporation were then of opinion that the Gardens should be improved he would support them. The Commissioner had said it would cost two lacs of rupees to put the Gardens into a proper state—he thought it would cost three lacs. The Commissioner had said that it would cost twelve thousand a year to support the Gardens—he thought it would cost more. He supposed the Commissioner had moderated the items, as it was usual to do, when any scheme was put before the Corporation. He said that those Gardens should be maintained in such a state as to be a credit to the city, and so as to allow people to go to them and take their recreation. He thought they would agree with him in saying that his motion, so far from doing harm, had done good, as it had directed attention to the matter.

Mr. Gilbert said he was glad to find that all the speakers who had expressed their views that evening were agreed with him as to the improvement in the condition of the animals being necessary, but he thought that as regarded the fees he was in a minority. He said that if that proposition was carried he would prophesy, although he did not like posing as a prophet, that on the days when fees were levied about twelve annas would be collected, and that on Sundays about ten rupees would come in. So that the earnings during the week would be Rs. 15. But as the Commissioner had said the cost of collection would be Rs. 1,000 a year, so that they would be considerable losers by the transaction. However, he had no objection to the experiment being made. There were only one or two points with reference to what had fallen from some of the speakers to which he would allude. He constantly visited the Gardens, and the only day on which he did see a large number of people of the better classes was on Sunday evenings. If these arrangements were to be carried out, he would certainly go to the Gardens on some other day, not to avoid paying the fee; but because he liked to see a large number of poor people enjoying themselves, and he would confess that the sight which gave him most pleasure was the children looking at the monkeys. He knew there were certain people who liked to take their pleasure in company with people of their own class only; but he was not of that sort, and liked to see the poor man enjoying himself. As to people misbehaving themselves in the Gardens, he could say for himself that he often took ladies and those who were nearest and dearest to him to the Gardens, and he had seen nothing that shocked him except the disgraceful state in which the beasts were kept.

Mr. Gilbert's motion was then put to the meeting and lost, Mr. Sayani's amendment being carried by a large majority.

THE DRAINAGE AT COLABA CAUSEWAY.

The Corporation next considered a letter, dated the 20th May 1889, from Mr. Byramjee Dadabhoy Banajee, complaining of the want of drainage at Colaba Causeway, and asking that the locality may be drained.

On the motion of Mr. J. Umiashanker it was resolved that Mr. Banajee be informed that his letter has been forwarded to the Commissioner for remarks.

THE HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

On the motion of Dr. Arnott the resolution of the Standing Committee, dated 16th May 1889, passing on to the Corporation the Health Officer's report for the fourth quarter of 1888, was recorded.

THE CLOSING OF A WELL.

Further consideration of letter No. 358 was resumed, dated 5th April 1889, from the Commissioner, stating that he proposes, with the approval of the Corporation, to close the well at Gun Carriage Lane, Colaba, and to add the area thereof to the road, as the well creates a nuisance and obstructs the traffic on the road. This will not cause any inconvenience, as there is a well-marked B on a plan attached close by. It was resolved on the motion of Dr. Blaney that the Commissioner be informed that in the opinion of the Corporation it is not desirable to close the well at Gun Carriage Lane, Colaba. The meeting then dissolved.

RAILWAYS IN UPPER BURMA.

The following memorandum on work done on the Mu Valley, Mogoung Railway Survey, has been forwarded to the Government of India:—

1st Division.—Sagain to Kangyee, 116 miles; and Kangyee to Kawlin, 20 miles, for which detailed estimates will probably be ready by 1st Sept. The line has been located from Sagain through Shwebo, Tantabin, Myedu, nearly up to Kangyee, and, weather permitting, will be completed up to Kawlin (136 miles) before the party returns. The estimates for this length will be submitted, it is hoped, by 1st September.

With the exception of from 30 to 40 miles of sparsely inhabited jungle between Myedu and Kawlin, the country so far is open and thickly-inhabited. It is quite flat throughout, and both earthwork and bridging will be exceptionally light. The only "larger bridges" are believed to be the Zaw Ch. (150 feet) and the Doungyee Ch. (200 feet). For a considerable distance the railway will run alongside a canal, which cuts off all drainage from the east. On all but the upper 30 miles, both labour and material are plentiful and cheap. Teak is procurable at Sagain and on the Mu river; stone for ballast close to the line in several places.

2nd Division.—Reconnaissance surveys and traverses have been run by this party from Kangyee (20 miles south of Kawlin) to Mogoung, a line to Katha from Maule has been surveyed and levelled, and the country between Katha and Bhamo examined as far as was possible. A fairly accurate map has been compiled on which the line can be laid down very approximately between Kawlin and Mogoung and between Maule and Katha. Very careful levels and aneroid readings have also been taken, which will allow of rough estimates being made out for the whole line. From Kawlin northwards the best route is undoubtedly through Wuntho (mile 145) to near Mawnaing (mile 155). All this country is cultivated and thickly, populated and quite easy. Wunthoo itself has been a large and important town, now reduced to 200 houses owing to the Sawbwa's removal to Pinleboo on the Mu river. Once connected with the railway Wuntho will certainly become an important trade centre. There will be a large paddy traffic from this part of the Doungyi valley downwards to Sagain; from near Mawnaing to Maule (mile 193), the line runs through jungle and crosses the hills west of the Meza river. The present road crosses these hills by the Telwus pass, 380 feet in height, but there are several streams running through the hills eastwards to the Meza, and by following the valley of one of these, the pass can be avoided and easy grades obtained, at the expense probably of about 8 miles of heavy work. Owing to want of elephants or pack transports and the necessity of taking about a large escort, it was impossible to examine these valleys thoroughly this season, but now the circumstances are known, it can be arranged to do it early next December. It will depend on the valley finally selected, whether it is worth while to go through Malus itself, which is out of the direct line to Mawlu. Most probably it will be best to run through Indaw village (mile 196), and east of the Indawgyi lake to Malwu (mile 218), which is the centre of a large clearing and several villages. Between Indaw and Mawlu there are five or six low ridges, 15 feet to 30 feet high, to be crossed; the earthwork will average 8 feet of bank or cutting. From Mawlu the natural route is up the Ledan valley to Mawlun (mile 232), and is quite easy. Near Mawlun the road crosses a low range to the east, 350 feet in height, but by going further up the valley 4 or 5 miles these hills can be avoided, or crossed, at any rate, where not more than 100 feet in height. Once over this range, the Natmyin valley is reached, and nothing can be easier than the country onwards right into Mogoung. The line will run by Mohmyin (mile 248), along the left bank of the stream, through an almost entirely uninhabited country to Mogoung (mile 300). This town being on the right bank of the Namyin, it will probably be necessary to cross the stream to get a suitable station site, as the ground on the left bank appears to be low and much below flood-level. This is a point requiring more examination and enquiry. If decided to cross the Namyin to the right bank, the most suitable bridge site is about 3 miles north of Mogoung.

There is plenty of good teak standing in the Namyin Valley, but if it is to be of any use to us, immediate measures are necessary to get some girdled. There is limestone near Mawlu, and stone for ballast all along the line in convenient places.

Between Mawnaing and Mogoung there are only three considerable tracts of cleared and cultivated land round Maule, Mawlu, and Mogoung respectively. The line for 130 miles will run through almost uninhabited jungle, very unwholesome in the rains. No local labour will be available on this length.

The prospects of traffic on the first 155 miles of the line (to Mawnaing) are as good as were those of either the Prome or the Toungoo Railways. The next 63 miles (to Mawlu) and the branch to Katha will probably pay expenses at once and rapidly become profitable. The last 82 miles to Mogoung will take longer to develop and will depend at first for returns almost entirely on the through Mogoung traffic. This is, however, likely to be considerable, as the town, even under all its present disadvantages, is a very flourishing one, and will soon recover its old importance.

BRANCH LINE TO BHAMO.

No thorough examination of this country could be made beyond Moda (25 miles above Katha) in the absence of roads and pack transport; but by working from this river bank it has been ascertained that the least difficult line will be along the right bank of the Irawaddy. It will follow the river closely to opposite Shwaygoogyee (50 miles from Katha), and then strike across at the back of the second defile hills to a point about 4 miles above Bhamo at the mouth of the upper defile. This country is uninhabited, flooded in the rains right to the foot of the low hills, which vary in distance from 2 to 20 miles from the river. The railway would have to run on an embankment, 12 feet to 18 feet high, with numerous sluices and flood openings. It would be difficult and expensive to make and maintain. There would be no local traffic whatever; the through Bhamo trade is not such as would be attracted by railway with two breaks (Bhamo and Sagaing) from the cheaper river steamers.

A branch to Katha (18 miles from Indaw) would place Bhamo within 10 hours of the railway by steamer, and appears to be all that is required for a very long time to come.

This branch to Katha will run through the Petat pass 500 feet in height; but the slopes on both sides are easy; grades of 1 in 50 can be obtained with very light work. The bridging will be rather heavier than on the main line.

KATHIAWAR.

A Boy Kicked to Death by a Village Schoolmaster.—On the 5th instant a son of a goldsmith, about eight years old, was kicked to death by the schoolmaster of the village of Rufala. It appears that the schoolmaster, who is of a refractory temper, kicked the boy thrice. The boy fell down and remained unconscious. The village people and the relations of the boy, on learning this occurrence, went to the school, and on interrogating the schoolmaster, they were informed by him that as the boy did not learn his lessons he kicked him. The boy was brought to Rajkote, where by order of the Thakore Saheb he was placed under medical treatment. But the boy not rallying, his father took him to Rufala, where he died on the 11th instant. The father of the boy has filed criminal proceedings against the teacher in the Court of the Nayadhish.—*Kathiawar Times.*

Presentations at Bhownagar.—On his return from Mahableshwar the Thakore Saheb of Bhownager presented a costly khillat and a valuable watch to the Dewan, Mr. Vithaldas, and a valuable watch to Gaorishanker Oodeyshanker, C.I.S., the late Dewan. —*Ibid.*

An Offer declined.—Mr. E. H. Percival, C.S., the late Joint Administrator of Bhownagar, now retired from service, was offered by the Thakore Saheb of Bhownagar the place of Chief Minister to the State, but that gentleman has for certain reasons declined the offer.—*Ibid.*

Rajasthanik Court Carriage.—A carriage and a pair of horses which were kept here with the State Vakil for the use of the President of the Rajasthanic Court by the Bhownagar State, has been sent away to Bhownagar, the present acting incumbent of the office, Major J. M. Hunter, having refused to use it.—*Ibid.*—

N.-W. P. WHEAT AND OILSEED CROPS.

The final report on the wheat and oilseed crops of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the season 1888-89 is as follows:—

As in previous forecasts, the condition and outturn here reported are based on bulletins received from zamindars, while the area is taken from crop returns filed by patwaris.

CHARACTER OF THE SEASON.

The monsoon rains of 1888, like those of 1887, were excessive; but unlike the rains of 1887, they stopped suddenly before the end of September. The winter rains were very late, though abundant. Prior to their appearance, the skies were unusually clouded and the winds high. All these circumstances were unfavorable to the wheat and oilseed crops.

CONDITION OF THE CROPS.

The preliminary wheat ploughings, which take place during the monsoon rains, require the ground to be tolerably dry, but not too dry. If the ground is very wet, clods result; while, if too dry, ploughing becomes difficult, and the cultivator fails to secure that fine and even texture of the soil which wheat requires. The rainy season of 1888 was adverse in both these respects. The excessive rainfall at first checked ploughings, while the early cessation of the rains left many of the fields, which the cultivator could not finish early, cloddy and unfit for wheat sowing. Again, the ground at the time of sowing was barely damp enough for seed germination, and unwatered or insufficiently watered fields sustained considerable damage from white ants. Up to the end of January the prospects of the wheat and oilseeds crops were extremely doubtful. But February's rain was unusually well-distributed and heavy. Prices fell; and although the sown area was less than the average, a good outturn, both of wheat and oilseeds, was expected. Unfortunately, however, rust and other fungoid growths were produced by damp and clouds, particularly in rapeseed and linseed, while high winds beat down the heavy crops of wheat on irrigated lands, and dried up the grain in the ear on the uplands. The outturn, therefore, proved less than was at one time expected, and the "condition" of the crop was generally poor. The wheat and oilseeds harvested in 1887-88 were full and lustrous. This year they are reported to be thin and dull in colour.

AREA—WHEAT.

The total area under wheat in the united provinces has been returned at 4,777,000 acres, or about 300,000 acres less than the normal area. The decrease occurred in all the principal wheat tracts of the province.

OILSEEDS.

The total area under oilseeds sown as an unmixed crop is returned this year at 652,750 acres. In this, however, is reckoned about 58,000 acres of lahi (*brassica juncea*), a crop which was excluded from last year's reported area. Deducting this, the present year's area shows a decrease of 126,000 acres on last year's figures. The decrease occurred mostly in the Allahabad district, and in the districts of the Benares Division where linseed is largely grown on rice land after an early harvest of rice. In the year under report the early cessation of the monsoon rains greatly interfered with this special "catch crop," as it may be termed.

OUTTURN.

Accepting the standard of full average outturn adopted in previous forecasts, the total outturn of the present wheat crop, according to the conditions noted in paragraph 2, amounts to 1,440,000 tons against 1,907,000 tons in 1887-88. The outturn of linseed and rapeseed on land in which they are sown as an unmixed crop amounts, respectively, to 40,000 and 84,000 tons. But this is only a fraction of the gross provincial outturn of oilseeds, as a very large harvest of this crop is gathered from fields of wheat and other cereals, which almost invariably contain a considerable proportion of "seeds," sown either broadcast or as a border crop, or in parallel lines across the main crop.

PROSPECTS OF TRADE WHEAT.

The area and outturn of wheat returned this year are the lowest on record since 1884, the quality much below the average, and the prices at the principal stations of the province on the average 9 per cent. higher than in 1888, and higher than the prices of any year since 1885.

The high prices of wheat are to be accounted for by the indifferent harvest of the present year, the small stocks in hand, and the generally poor outturn of those crops on which the poorer classes depend for subsistence. Thus the kharif of 1888 was poor, and the outturn this year of barley and other winter cereals and pulses was also below the average.

OILSEEDS.

The general quality or condition of this year's rapeseed is reported to be very poor, and very little business has been done since the season opened. The outturn of linseed has also been indifferent, but the present port prices appear to offer a fair margin of profit to the exporter.

THE PUNJAB WHEAT CROP.

The final report of the wheat crop of the Province confirms the fact that the season has been a decidedly favourable one for wheat growing throughout the Punjab. In July and August general rain fell, but the fall was rather too late to make the kharif crop of the Province other than a fair one, except in a few specially favoured districts.

In September the rainfall was satisfactory, except in some of the western districts, and consequently favourable conditions for sowing were present throughout the greater part of the Province, and a large area was put under wheat.

The November rains were fairly heavy, but December and the first three weeks of January were very dry periods, and towards the end of the latter month considerable anxiety was felt with regard to the rabi crops throughout the Province. However, at the end of January and in the month of February an unusually heavy fall occurred over the whole Punjab with most beneficial results; except that in one or two of the south-eastern divisions it came too late to raise the yield to as high a point as was reached in more northerly districts, where the crops were less advanced. The grain ripened well during fine weather in March, and hail-storms did but little damage. Rust or blight, which threatened in one or two submontane localities to attack the crops after the heavy weather in February, almost all disappeared with the subsequent sunshine.

The total area under wheat is returned as 6,919,100 acres as against 6,179,800 acres last year, which means an increase of nearly 12 per cent. in the area under cultivation. A large increase in the Kohat district is owing to the Barak Tappa tracts lately settled having been included in this year's returns for the first time.

In only four districts, Hissar, Gurgaon, Karnal, and Umballa, is the area under wheat less than that of last season, and in Gurgaon alone is the difference great. In Shahpur the increase in area sown is material, being nearly 35 per cent., and in Rawalpindi, Jhelum, Peshawar and Hoshiarpur it is also large. Ferozepore and Lahore, too, show considerable extensions of area.

The yield in almost every part of the Province has been excellent, and only four districts fail to equal their last season's figures. These are Hissar, Gurgaon, Umballa, in which the area has also fallen, and Delhi in which, though the area under crops has slightly increased, there is a decrease in outturn. The south-eastern districts suffered somewhat from the January drought, and Gurdaspur somewhat from blight; but Shahpur and Hoshiarpur on the other hand produced "bumper" crops.

The total outturn for the Province is estimated at 41,081,484 cwts. against 33,370,139 cwts. for last year, showing an improvement of 23·1 per cent. in outturn on an increase in area of 12 per cent. The average yield per acre is estimated at 332 seers, or 10·54 bushels of 63 lbs., which is an estimated increase of 10 per cent. over the figures of the previous season.

The prices seem to have varied a good deal at the two important centres of Ferozepore and Amritsar. On the 30th April 1889 it was selling in Amritsar at 22 seers, the rupee, or 3 seers per rupee cheaper than at the corresponding period last year; and in Ferozepore at 20 seers, or one seer the rupee cheaper than last year. Stocks of grain, though better than they were this time last year, are not likely to be anywhere large, though the reports on this point vary much in different districts. Most of the districts, however, report stocks as "plentiful" or "fair."

Simla and Hazara excepted, the harvest has been much above average in 2 districts, above average in 16 districts, average in 11 districts, and below average in no district. This is very satisfactory. The export during the year under report were larger than those of the preceding year, especially in the quarterf ending September and December 1888, during which period a large amount of grain was exported in consequence of the kharif harvest having been a fair one.

In Ludhiana a considerable export trade has been done during the year.

That the increase in the area under wheat last year is simply due to the more favourable conditions of the season, is illustrated by the fact that the area under wheat was higher in four out of previous eight years than it was this year. It is impossible to say yet whether the increase in area under wheat is proportionately greater than the increase in area under other crops over the areas of last year; but allowing for favourable conditions at the time of sowing, there is no reason to suppose that it is.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

GOVERNMENT AND THE BOOK-SELLERS.

The *Rast Goftar* says:—Our schools and colleges have much to do to inculcate on students a genuine and enduring love for high-class English literature. Our youths are but too partial to works of doubtful merit, and, therefore, we are glad that the Commissioner of Police has, under instructions from Government, issued a circular to the booksellers of Bombay, warning them against offering for sale translations of French novels containing obscene or indecent passages. Both the Supreme and Local Governments have given indications of their care for public morality, since the publication of the famous resolution on moral discipline at schools. The Government might also well turn their attention to obscene publications in Gujarati and Marathi. They are freely circulated in Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, and other large towns in the mofussil poisoning knowledge at its very source.

ENGLISH PLUCK AND MANLINESS.

The *Rast Goftar* says:—Mr. Inverarity and his brother, a visitor from Shanghai, have shot, in the Central Provinces, fourteen tigers out of a possible sixteen, together with five bears and five panthers. This is an unusually lucky bag. Four of the tigers, we are told, were shot in less than as many minutes. Our patriots ask for a free and unfettered use of arms. Those who make this demand are in a position to get a license, if they choose. How many of them, it may be asked, have worn arms and gone after tigers, and panthers, and bears? The Parsees had but one good sportsman. He is dead and gone, and there is no one to fill his place. The natives are very far from the standard of English courage and manliness. This is a fact, and facts we must accept, whether they are pleasing or not.

THE CORONERSHIP OF BOMBAY.

The *Rast Goftar* says:—As was to be expected, public opinion has been strongly aroused against the proposed abolition of the Coronership of Bombay, and signatures are being taken to a memorial to be presented to the Government. From the depth and intensity of public feeling on the question, we may be sure that the memorial will be extensively signed; for all sections of the community are agreed that the abolition of the Coronership and the transfer of the duties to the police will be a retrograde step, particularly ill-suited to a city, like Bombay, which is so advanced in civilization, and which is growing every day in population. No considerations of economy can justify the abolition of an office which must be retained in the interests of public safety and public security.

THE LATE MR. JUSTICE NANABHAI HARIDAS.

The *Indian Spectator* says:—Mr. Nanabhai's career is full of instruction for his countrymen. The secret of his success in life was that dogged perseverance which he showed so abundantly even in his declining years. Sprung from a clerical family with but scanty means, he had to fight his way up step by step. He did this with characteristic patience. To steady perseverance Mr. Nanabhai added a wise judgment and a clear insight. He was always loyal to the work in hand, and though slow, was always sure. He was one of the very best Pleaders of our High Court. It was the late Mr. Goculji Zalla, Dewan of Junaghar, if we forget not, who foretold his elevation to the Bench. Mr. Nanabhai dies comparatively young, but his work will live. Surat was always proud of her worthy son, and to Surat he himself clung with that affectionate trustfulness which was a part of his nature.

The *Rast Goftar* says:—There is universal regret at the death of Mr. Justice Nanabhai Harridas. By performing very creditably the duties of his exalted office as a judge of the Bombay High Court, Mr. Nanabhai has paved the way for other competent native lawyers to succeed him on the Bench. He was a man of few words and always bore himself with quiet dignity. There was no fuss in the man. He did not like to waste words, and he did not like to put himself in evidence before the public oftener than was absolutely necessary. Of a quiet and retiring disposition, he loved to be amidst the congenial surroundings of his closet, poring over law books. As judge of the Parsee Matrimonial Court, his decisions have always been regarded with satisfaction by that community. No other place he loved so much as his native home of Surat, where he went to enjoy all the vacations, summer and winter, and where he has now died, in the bosom of his family in the fulness of honours, if not of years.

The *Gujerati* says:—His career is one more illustration of the truth of the observation that distinguished men of all places and times were all renowned as hard workers. His marvellous industry, patience, perseverance, indomitable will and tenacity first served him throughout his school and college career. It was the self-same qualities which enabled him to accomplish to the entire satisfaction of the government the stupendous work of translating into Gujerati the Indian Civil Law, and the Criminal Law, and the Indian Penal Code, a work which, it is said, would have been quite beyond the powers of any other Gujarati gentleman of that time. As a professional man, he was so nicely scrupulous, honest, and hardworking that it would be difficult to find any parallel instance. His professional reputation grew so high in time that, in the celebrated Vidyaram's case at Surat a special train was engaged for him. His addresses were never lengthy but marked by close reasoning. His judgments also are specimens of clear and compact reasoning. His power of analysis was so great and his knowledge of the intricacies of law was so intimate that even complicated cases he could bring within very manageable dimensions, and render their facts amenable to well-defined principles of law. Even in criminal cases in which native judges and magistrates are said to fail, it has almost invariably happened that Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas' opinion was pronounced to be the right one.

INTENDED VISIT OF PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR.

The *India Spectator* says:—India will be delighted to receive as her foremost cold-weather visitor, next season, the eldest son of the Prince of Wales, and that visit will mark the fourth personal acquaintance of our Princes and people among the scions of the family that reigns supreme over this ancient Continent. Great wisdom has been shown, we think, in arranging that the royal tourist will appear only in his private capacity, and that no present whatever will be received or exchanged. A strict observance of the latter condition, at all places and under all circumstances, will tend much to enhance the moral effect of the visit on the people and the Princes of India. Socially and politically, too, such personal contact of Her Majesty's children with her great Dependency in the East cannot but be productive of good and tend to create that sympathy between the rulers and the ruled, the absence of which is such a stumbling block in the way of its good government. The more that members of the Royal family, therefore, visit us and are able to say, 'we have seen India and its people,' the better for all parties.

The *Rast Goftar*, writing upon the subject, says:—India is fast becoming a favourite country with English cold-weather tourists. The benefit is to both countries, though "the impressions" which some of these globe-trotters put into print are not of particular value to either. By far the most distinguished of our visitors in the next cold season will be Prince Albert Victor, the eldest son of the Prince of Wales. We do not know whether it is the dream of Prince Albert's life, as it was that of his father, to visit this great Dependency over which he will some day be called upon to rule. But the experience he will gain by his visit will be an immense gain to India. As it is very truly remarked, he comes at the right time to profit by the visit at an age when the observing faculties have come into full play, but while the mind is still fully sensitive to fresh impressions. He will carry away a more correct idea about the country and its people, on account of its being wisely decided to dispense with State ceremonial and observances, while the populace will have an opportunity of beholding the Sovereign—the concrete embodiment of the Sirkar—who is to be their future ruler.

The *Gujerat Mitra* says:—We are sure notwithstanding the very restricted manner in which His Royal Highness will be allowed to see the different portions of the Indian Empire, every representative place or community will receive our beloved Albert Victor with open arms. And this not only on account of the benign Empress of Hindustan and the worthy heir-apparent, but the model Mother Princess Alexandrina who has so well graced the great Empire's Durbar for many years past, and whose high praises often cross the seas to the delight of the noble and cultured part of India. His Royal Highness has already taken some part in matters of public utility and is spoken of as future Viceroy of Ireland,—not as an Executive Functionary, but as an Emblem of Royalty. Lord Lansdowne's administration may perhaps be able to arrange for the establishment of benevolent institutions in some of the parts that His Royal Highness may go to, commemorative of his visit to Her Majesty's Eastern possessions. With this view we may suggest that Local Administrations and some of the loyal and careful Native Feudatories may be addressed in time. The resolve which, we understand, has been made in England, is exceedingly wise in re public receptions and entertainments and exchange of presents. We should yet sincerely hope that loyal subjects and feudatories will render the Prince's visit in every way delightful and agreeable to him by means of sincere personal hospitality and warm regard exercised to secure the comforts, happiness, and instruction of His Royal Highness while in India.

LORD WOLSELEY ON THE FRENCH REVOLUTION AND ITS LESSONS IN WAR

In the *Fortnightly Review* Lord Wolseley writes as follows:—

The French Revolution had a great and immediate influence upon the conduct of war. The old stiff and out-of-date manœuvres gave place to rapidity of movement. It proved that armies of mercenaries, no matter how well drilled, were feeble instruments when compared with national armies, imbued with all the fire and enthusiasm which love of country and pride of race can alone supply. It taught the world that if an army is to be strong and healthy, promotion and command must be the reward of merit and ability. It imparted many useful lessons to nations as well as to despots. But in this year of grace, the outcome of all it taught is, that whilst Republicanism is at a discount in Europe, the army and the nation have come to be synonymous terms in all the great European States. As in the first efforts of the "National Convention" to make war, so now it is the nation, and not some mere standing army, that marches to the front. Then, the French masses which flocked to the frontiers in arms were undrilled in their use, ignorant of what discipline meant, and, as a people, wholly uneducated.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

MAJOR-GENERAL PHILIP SMITH, when inspecting the Royal Horse Guards at Knightsbridge the other day, referred to the high state of discipline of the regiment, which is unequalled by any corps in the British Army, or, for the matter of that, in the world. Misconduct among the troopers of the Blues is a thing almost unknown, so excellent is the system prevailing in the regiment. He does not, however, seem to have said anything about its efficiency, and considering that the corps consists of picked men it does not say too much of it at all.

Lieutenant H. McCalmont, Scots Guards, according to the *World*, has found soldiering to be incompatible with his duties as heir to an extensive property, and he has therefore resigned his commission in the Brigade of Guards, to which he was appointed in September 1885. Colonel Hugh McCalmont, C.B., intends to stick to the service. He has three years still to run at the head of the 4th Dragoon Guards, and he is likely to put in the full time and afterwards seek other employment. But then he has made a reputation for himself by his services in Ashanti, South Africa, Egypt, &c.

Lieut-Colonel George Kellie McCallum, late Major, Gordon Highlanders (92nd Foot), succeeds to the vacancy in the Hon. Corps Gentlemen-at-Arms, as Colonel McK. Hall's nomination is void, his name not having been on the Commander-in-Chief's list of candidates.

The Admiralty hydrographers are about to make a careful survey of the Comino Channel, where the Sultan was lost, in order that the charts may be corrected, and it is understood that a new survey of the entire Mediterranean will shortly be ordered.

Steps are being taken at the War Office to supplement the naval and military reviews before the Emperor of Germany at Spithead and Aldershot, by a great volunteer review, the date of which has not yet been fixed, but which will most likely take place towards the end of July.

Another addition has been made to the effective strength of the navy by the completion of the new fast cruiser Medea, at a cost of £161,000. The Medea is the first of a new type of cruiser steaming twenty knots per hour, and is equipped with 6-in. breech-loaders and quick-firing guns.

The Duke of Edinburgh has been appointed Umpire-in-Chief at the forthcoming naval manœuvres, and in that capacity will be in command at the mobilization of the British fleet at Spithead upon the occasion of the German Emperor's visit, which will take place at the latest in the second week of July.

Colonel Tongue's report on the shooting of the infantry militia for 1888, lately published, writes the *Army and Navy Gazette*, gives additional weight to the arguments of those zealous militia officers who are earnestly praying the authorities to make musketry a serious fact. Though there doubtless is considerable improvement on the performances of preceding years, the following figures speak for themselves in favour of reform :—The militia course for the individual soldier is 30 rounds, 100 to 300 yards; highest possible score, 110. In only 32 regiments did the average exceed 50, or less than half the possible; 52 achieved an average of 44, or 22 outers out of 30 shots; an average of 38 was accomplished by 29 battalions—say 19 outers out of 30 rounds; while 14 corps were so bad that they failed even to make the miserable 38. Truly may Colonel Tongue remark that "the existing standard is not very highly pitched." However, there is some improvement shown throughout the service; and fewer regiments are allowed to quietly escape from musketry altogether than in former years.

Mr. Stanhope takes credit to himself for having provided the cadres of the 14 ammunition columns needed; but, asks the *Army and Navy Gazette*, what do these cadres consist of? Simply 1 non-commissioned officer and 6 gunners each. Surely these cadres are a mockery and are no better than paper cadres. How absurd the arrangement is, may be gathered from the fact that an infantry divisional reserve ammunition column consists of 5 officers, 185 men, and 219 horses; that of the cavalry of 6 officers, 173 men, and 204 horses; those of the first, second, third, and fourth sections of the army corps of respectively 7 officers, 184 men, and 213 horses for the first section; and 4 officers, 177 men, and 257 horses for the second, third, and fourth sections. It would not be difficult to provide the men for the ammunition columns; but, as a condition of their being able to do efficient work, it is essential that the non-commissioned officers and a portion of drivers should be trained to their special work. It is not, perhaps a very high class of work; but to do it properly requires some little experience, and it is therefore highly desirable that the cadres in time of peace should be considerably stronger than they are under the present system.

So astonishing, writes the *Broad Arrow*, are the results which have been obtained from the 4·7-inch quick-firing gun that it promises to supersede the ordinary 5-inch and 6-inch breech-loaders. The Trafalgar and Nile, now completing at Portsmouth, were originally intended to carry a secondary armament of 6-inch guns; but it has now been determined to provide them with the same number of quick-firers, and workmen are engaged in altering the ports. While, again, the Medea mounts six 6-inch breech-loaders the modified Medeas to be laid down will have only two guns of this nature and six 4·7-inch quick-firing guns. The Barham Barrosa, Barracouta, Blanche, and Blonde will be entirely armed with the new guns; and as a set of four carriages for the same weapon has been despatched from Portsmouth for the merchant steamer Teutoni, completing at Belfast, there is every probability of the 4·7-inch pattern of gun being adopted for the armament of the mercantile marine. The difference in the comparative rates of fire between the present breech-loading service ordnance and of the new guns confers an important advantage upon the latter, more especially in staving off a torpedo attack, while their power of penetration is so great that nothing but an armour-clad can withstand the hail of projectiles they are capable of discharging.

It is gratifying, the *World* thinks, to learn that a really serviceable reserve of Army horses is rapidly approaching completion. The first reserve of seven thousand was made up last year, mainly consisting of general purpose draught animals. The second reserve, sanctioned by Parliament in February last, is more than two-thirds full, and consists chiefly of riding-horses. A satisfactory feature of the official information before me is the fact that Masters of Hounds have come forward in large numbers to reserve a fair proportion of their studs. It is really a practical insurance—for which the insurer receives payment—against forcible seizure in case of necessity. Mr. Walter Gilbey has taken a leading part in this patriotic movement, and the Road Car Company have again set an example of enterprise for the benefit of the public by placing nearly the whole of their carefully-selected stable stock at the disposal of the Government. General Ravenhill fully deserves the praise bestowed upon him in the House of Commons by the War Minister for his ability as organiser. He was called in to start the new system, and its success is solely due to his persistent efforts to master the difficulties of the situation, which at the outset would have appeared insurmountable to a less zealous and capable officer.

Colonel Lynes, who leaves the Army Remount staff to assume the Artillery command at Colchester, is a great loss to General Ravenhill, who owes much to the popularity and sterling qualities of his senior assistant inspector. Colonel Lynes was the very man for the place, and will eventually, no doubt, succeed General Ravenhill as head of the department. Meanwhile, he has fully earned selection for the agreeable appointment, on the duties of which he will at once enter.

It has been announced that Lord Ralph Kerr will succeed Sir Baker Russell in command of the troops at Shorncliffe on the latter's vacating the appointment. The statement is devoid of all truth. Sir Baker Russell will not hand over his command until the end of the year at the earliest. Lord Ralph Kerr has little or no chance of obtaining the appointment. His position on the list of colonels will of itself be a disqualification.

In accordance with the terms of the recently issued Royal Warrant, the military authorities have extended the period of command of Colonel Wetherell, 2nd Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, until December 1 next. There is some doubt as to whether the command will ultimately go to the regiment.

Colonel Hildyard, who lately left the Horse Guards, where he was for five years attached to the Adjutant General's Department, does not rejoin his regiment the Highland Light Infantry. He has been given an unattached lieutenant-colonelcy under the seven years' rule, and is to be brought back for staff service again directly an opportunity offers. He was an excellent staff-officer, and not a man to be shelved.

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SALT REGAL corrects all Impurities in the System, whether arising from breathing heated or tainted air, or partaking of improperly cooked food.
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SALT REGAL acts as an instant purifier, each draught liberating a supply of a powerful antiseptic.
Cleanses the Mouth, Throat, and Stomach at the same operation.

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SALT REGAL taken daily will resist the deadly attacks of Typhoid, Malaria, Cholera, and Epidemics of the most virulent type.

SALT REGAL prevents disease by giving tone and purity to the system.
Is a Health-giver.
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SALT REGAL dislodges all impurities in the system, and allows them to pass harmlessly away with the excreta.
Renders the terrible scourge of Diphtheria in old or young an impossibility.

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Insures against Cholera.
Prevents Dyspepsia.
Purifies Drinking Water.

SALT REGAL cleanses and disinfects the human alimentary organs, and it is impossible to give an adequate idea of its marvellous power of good in the short space of an advertisement.

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By regular use is a certain guarantee of Health.
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Makes Life enjoyable.

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Nos.	15	20	25	30	35	45
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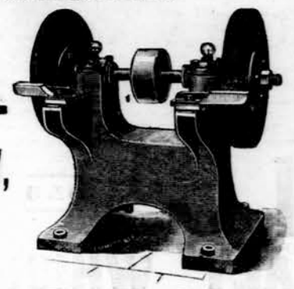

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Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element—PHOSPHORUS, the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself, restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health of Body and Mind, and whilst pleasant to the taste, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a Feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort, to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires Strength, showing the importance of its action on the Organs of Nutrition.

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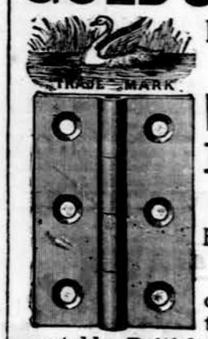

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is guaranteed to produce a mild imperceptible constant current of Electricity, and is a safeguard against tropical diseases. *It restores impaired vitality* and speedily promotes Health and Manly Vigour. Testimonials and Pamphlet post free. Mr. C. B. Harness, THE MEDICAL BATTERY COMPANY, LIMITED, **52, OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.** Advice by letter free of charge.

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Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

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Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

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Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

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The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Mark. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S, and refuse Useless Substitute.

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Competition being the soul of business, we shall sell at nearly Cost Price the following:—

No. 72.—The Roberts Campaign Watch, Key Wind, small size, ¾ plate, plain movement, 4 ruby Holes, Adjusted, enamelled dial, white or zone coloured ... Rs. 7 nett.

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HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.

GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. **THILUM.**

GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. **HIPPACEA.**

TRADE MARKS {
"THILUM," for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Wounds, Bronchitis, Scorpion Stings, Mosquito Bites.
"OMUM CARPOOR," for Indigestion, Cholera, Colic, Flatulence, Dysmenorrhœa.
"JVARA-HARI," for Fevers, particularly Malarious kinds, and as a Tonic.
"HIPPACEA," the Stable Requisite, for broken Knees, Cracked Heels, Sprung Tendons, Mange, &c.

"HENRY'S THILUM" has been used in my own family, and its use recommended by me to others. As an emollient, anodyne, and detergent application, it is one of surpassing virtue. In Rheumatic affections, its efficacy, when well rubbed in, cannot be questioned. While its fragrance effectually meets one of the greatest objections to unguents in general.

Barmore, Bridge of Allan, 23rd June, 1881. — W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D., Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

I have found "Thilum" give *certain relief* in some forms of Neuralgia and I have used it with success in Sprains and Bruises, in fact in every case in which I have tried it, the relief from pain has been remarkable.

Rothern House, Brownswood Park N., 14th March, 1887. — H. WARNEFORD THOMPSON, L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E.

The subjoined notice from the pen of Dr. ANDREW WILSON, F.R.S.E., appeared in *Health* on 29th January 1886.

"Mr. F. H. BOWDEN, of 43, King William-Street, London-Bridge, E.C., and 29, Lansdowne-road "Croydon, Surrey, has forwarded to us samples of a series of Indian remedies which he is desirous of "introducing fully to the British public, and which have already attained a marked measure of success "wherever they have been used. Well-known in India, and in no sense quack or secret remedies, we "regard the preparations under notice as destined to receive worthily a large amount of patronage for the "cure of simple ailments in this and other European countries. The first of these preparations is known as

"COMP. ESS. OF OMUM AND CAMPHOR," now registered under the trade mark name of 'OMUM "CARPOOR.' It contains compound calculated to be of high service as antispasmodics and anodynes, "and as such is of use in cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, and cramps and spasms of all kinds. In many "of the ailments, nervous and otherwise, peculiar to women, this remedy has been used with great suc- "cess. Equally effective where used as an outward application, is

"HENRY'S THILUM."—This preparation contains neither opium, mercury, nor aconite, and is "consequently free from all objections on the score of noxious or unsafe ingredients. In its effects "'Thilum' is sedative and astringent, while it has important qualities, rendering it invaluable for the "treatment of bruises and hurts. For Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and other pains, 'Thilum' should be "rubbed into the skin: and for toothache, a little should be rubbed on the gum, or placed on lint in the "hollow of a tooth which may be decayed. In chilblains we have personally tested the value of "'Thilum.' For cyclists and tourists at large, this ointment is very serviceable, and a pot of it should "always be carried in the cyclist's bag for instant application to bruises. As an application to piles, "'Thilum' is really invaluable; while used as an embrocation to the chest in bronchitis, it relieves the "pain and tension.

"JVARA-HARI," or "Fever destroyer," is an Indian Fever remedy, which, in feverish states acts with service.

"A Veterinary expert to whom we have submitted a specimen of—

"HIPPACEA," OR "STABLE REQUISITE," reports that this latter preparation is an admirable "remedy in many affections of horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs. For mange in dogs it is an invaluable "application and does not cause any subsequent smarting. For broken knees 'Hippacea' is also a most "excellent application, while for sore shoulders and cracked heels it is reported as forming an effectual "remedy. In veterinary practice 'Hippacea' should be widely used. It certainly appears to act effec- "tually in promoting the healing of wounds and sores in our domestic animals."

The Court Circular of the 15th May 1886 says:—"In the Madras Court of the Colonial and Indian "Exhibition at South Kensington, there are, of course, many extremely beautiful exhibits, especially the "old native jewellery from Madura; but the particular exhibit to which we wish to draw attention this "week is one of exceptional utility rather than beauty, and the only one of the kind to be found in the "building. For fear that any one should imagine that the remedies to which we are about to refer are "so-called patent medicines, we may at once state they are not. As Dr. WILSON has stated, "they are "well known in India, and are in no sense quack or secret remedies." Briefly Henry's Indian remedies "have been proved to be so marvellous in their effects that we are fearful, if we enumerate the many "complaints for which they will be found to be efficacious, our encomiums may sound too strong. "Thilum," the best known of the several remedies, is an external application, and it may be said to be a "specific, and a fragrant one too, for all remedies where there is inflamation, and there is proof positive "in the shape of well-known medical and other written testimony (which we have seen), that it cures "Neuralgia, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania, Brow-Ache, Cramps, Burns, pains in the Joints "and Back, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Chilblains, besides other "maladies far too numerous to detail. For its virtue in the first and last named complaints (Neuralgia "and Chilblains) we can personally vouch. As recently as Wednesday last we recommended it for a bad "case of neuralgia, requesting that the result might be made known to us as soon as possible. On the "evening of the day in question we received the following communication: "I find it has already "sensibly assuaged the pain." We know of one lady, very high up in the social scale, who has found "Thilum" such a specific for rheumatism, and "Hippacea" so beneficial for injured horses, that she has "bought several dozen boxes for distribution, feeling it a duty to recommend these really wonderful "remedies for the relief she herself has received. With regard to "Hippacea," so serviceable for wounds, "to human beings as well as animals, the majority of the cycling world is loud in its praises; and the "number of testimonials from ladies gratefully acknowledging the benefits derived from "Omum-Car- "poor," which is essentially a females remedy, but which is invaluable for Indigestion is simply over- "whelming. Although the chief depôt for these invaluable presriptions is Madras, a branch establish- "ment has now been opened in London by Mr. F. H. Bowden at 43, King William Street, E. C."

To be had of the Manufacturer and Proprietor,

F. H. BOWDEN,

15 Armenian Street, Madras, and 43, King William Street, London, E.C.

And of respectable Chemists, and general dealers everywhere.

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES, LTD., 43, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C., AND 15, ARMENIAN STREET, MADRAS.

F. Henry

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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Sir G. DUNCAN GIBB. Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

Dr. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.
Late Staff Surgeon Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyones' reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

Dr. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

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"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows:—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule*

The next best (5 Year Old) as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London
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ESTABLISHED 1825.

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FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.

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JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
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73, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Founded A.D. 1808.

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Rs. 24, Cash.

THE "CARLTON DISH" WITH REVOLVING COVER
Plain E. P., Rs. 95, Cash.
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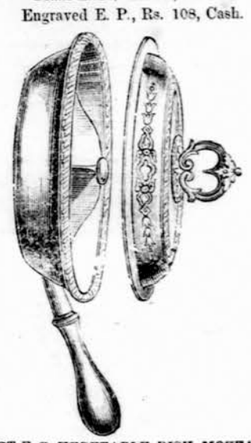

BEST E. P. VEGETABLE DISH. MOVEABLE HANDLE.
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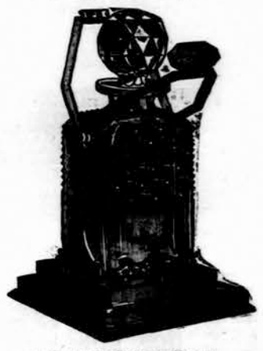
ENTREE OR SIDE-DISHES, with Covers, Plain Beaded Pattern.
Per Pair from Rs. 81, Cash.



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Rs. 65, Cash.

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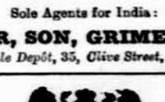
ROYAL  LETTERS PATENT.

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.